The Columbian.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

AT TWO DOLLARS per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

☞No paper discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers n the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on short notice, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

G. E. ELWELL,
J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1883.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XVII, NO 28
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLVII, NO 19

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1W	2W	3W	1M	1Y
One inch	$2 00	$ 2 50	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00
Two inches	3 00	4 00	00	8 00	13 00
Three inches	4 00	5 00	7 00	11 00	18 00
Four inches	5 00	7 00	00	13 00	20 00
Quarter column	6 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
Half column	10 00	14 00	17 00	25 00	50 00
One column	20 00	25 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's, and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, ten cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.

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Office in 1st National Bank building, second floor, first door to the right. Corner of Main and Market streets, Bloomsburg, Pa.

N. U. FUNK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Ent's Building. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. R. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office over 1st National Bank. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
AND
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
Office over Moyer Bros. Drug Store. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1 Bloomsburg, Pa.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office corner of Centre and Main Streets. Clark's Building.
Can be consulted in German.

GEO. E. ELWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
NEW COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Member of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europa.

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Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Room No. 9, second floor.
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S. KNORR. L. S. WINTERSTEEN. Notary Public
KNORR & WINTERSTEEN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Office in 1st National Bank building, second floor, first door to the left. Corner of Main and Market streets Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ *Pensions and Bounties Collected.*

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Maize's building, over Billmeyer's grocery.
May 20, '81.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
Attorney-at-Law,
ALSO
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office in his building opposite Court House, 2nd floor, Bloomsburg, Pa. apr 13 '83

JOHN C. YOCUM,
Attorney-at-Law.
CATAWISSA, PA.
Office in NEWS ITEM building, Main street.
Member of the American Attorneys' Association.
Collections made in any part of America.
Jan. 5, 1882.

A. K. OSWALD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Jackson Building, Rooms 4 and 5.
May 6, '81. BERWICK, PA

RHAWN & ROBINS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Catawissa, Pa.
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets.

WM. H. SNYDER.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Orangeville, Pa.
Office in Low's Building, second floor, second door to the left.
Can be consulted in German. aug 18 '82

W. E. SMITH,
Attorney-atLaw, Berwick, Pa.
Can be Consulted in German.
ALSO FIRST-CLASS
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANIES REPRESENTED.
☞Office first door below the post office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 5

R. BUCKINGHAM, Attorney-at-Law Office, Brockway's Building 1st floor, Bloomsburg, Penn'a. may 7, '80-t f

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market

A. L. FRITZ, Attorney-at-Law. Office in COLUMBIAN Building. June 24 '81.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN & LOCKSMITH
Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office corner of Rock and Market street.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street.

JAMES REILLY,
Tonsorial Artist,
Again at his old stand under EXCHANGE HOTEL, and has as usual a FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his old customers and of the public generally. july 16, '80-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL.
W. R. TUBBS, PROPRIETOR
LOOMSBURG, PA.
OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.
Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath rooms hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences

AGENTS Wanted for hardware illustrated standard works of character; great variety; 1st class in price; selling fast; needed everywhere. Liberal terms. Bradley, Garretson & Co., 66 N. Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa. June 8-1y ald

PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 100 CONSUMPTION
Jan -82, 1yp

L. A. SHATTUCK, M. D.
Medical Superintendent of the Sanitarium.
Invalid's Home.
Bloomsburg, Pa.,
Devotes special attention to Epilepsy, Nervous Affections, and Diseases of Women.
Patients received at the Sanitarium on reasonable terms for board and treatment.
P. S.—No charge for first consultation.
apr 27, '83

BLOOMSBURG PLANING MILL
—:o:—
The undersigned having put his Planing Mill on Railroad Street, in first-class condition, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.
FRAMES, SASH, DOORS,
BLINDS, MOULDINGS,
FLOORING, Etc.
furnished at reasonable prices. All lumber used is well seasoned and none but skilled workmen are employed.
ESTIMATES FOR BUILDINGS
furnished on application. Plans and specifications prepared by an experienced draughtsman.
CHARLES KRUG,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

PLUMBING,
GAS FITTING,
STOVES AND TINWARE.
—:o:—
E. B. BROWER
Has purchased the Stock and Business of I. Hagenbuch, and is now prepared to do all kinds of work in his line. Plumbing and Gas Fitting a specialty. Tinware, Stoves,
RANGES AND HEATERS,
in a great variety. All work done by
EXPERIENCED HANDS.
Main Street corner of East.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

N. S. TINGLEY,
MERCHANT and CUSTOM TAILOR,
Is now fully prepared to furnish
SUITS MADE TO ORDER,
—FROM THE—
BEST MATERIAL
IN THE MARKET AT
REASONABLE RATES
—ALSO TO FURNISH—
Ready--Made SUITS
MADE TO MEASURE, AND
As Good & Cheap
AS CAN BE HAD AT ANY
Ready-Made Establishment.
Orders taken for shirts, made from measurement.

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Manufacturers of
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS,
SLEIGHS, PLATFORM WAGONS, &C.
First-class work always on hand.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Prices reduced to suit the times.

W. H. HOUSE,
—DENTIST,—
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
All styles of work done in a superior manner, work warranted as represented. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
Office over Bloomsburg Banking Company.
To be open at all hours during the day
Nov. 2-'81-y

B. F. SHARPLESS,
FOUNDER AND MACHINIST.
NEAR L. & B. DEPOT, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Manufacturer of Plows, Stoves and all kinds of Castings. Large stock of Tinware, Cook stoves, Room Stoves, Stoves for heating stores, school houses, churches, &c. Also, large stock of repairs for city stoves of all kinds, wholesale and retail ,such as Fire Brick, Grates, Lids, Centres, &c., Stove Pipe, Cook Boilers, Spiders, Cake Plates, Large Iron Kettles, Sad Irons, Wagon Boxes, all kinds of Plow Points, Mould Boards, Bolts, Plaster, Salt, &c.
——*BONE MANURE, &c.*——
feb 2 t-f

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY. Moyer's new building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Assets.
Ætna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.	$7,678,224
Royal of Liverpool	12,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	4,160,717
Phœnix, of London	5,266,372
London & Lancashire, of England	1,709,976
Hartford of Hartford	2,279,000
Springfield Fire and Marine	2,062,586

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without any delay in the office at Bloomsburg. Oct. 28, '81-tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.
CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
HOME, OF N. Y.
MERCHANTS', OF NEWARK, N. J.
CLINTON, N. Y.
PEOPLES', N. Y.
READING, PA.
These OLD CORPORATIONS are well seasoned by age and FIRE TESTED and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES and are liable to the hazard of FIRE only.
Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, SPECIAL AGENT AND ADJUSTER BLOOMSBURG, Pa.
The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses if any are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.
PROMPTNESS, EQUITY, FAIR DEALING.

B. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES
North American of Philadelphia.
Franklin, " "
Pennsylvania, " "
York, of Pennsylvania.
Hanover, of N. Y.
Nacens of London.
North British, of London
Office on Market Street, No. 5, Bloomsburg.
oct. 24, '79-1y

DARBYS
PROPHYLACTIC
FLUID.
A Household Article for Universal Family Use.

Eradicates MALARIA.

For Scarlet and Typhoid Fevers, Diphtheria, Sallivation, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Small Pox, Measles, and all Contagious Diseases. Persons waiting on the Sick should use it freely. Scarlet Fever has never been known to spread where the Fluid was used. Yellow Fever has been cured with it after black vomit had taken place. The worst cases of Diphtheria yield to it.

Fevered and Sick Persons refreshed and Bed Sores prevented by bathing with Darbys Fluid.
Impure Air made harmless and purified.
For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.
Contagion destroyed.
For Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Piles, Chafings, etc.
Rheumatism cured.
Soft White Complexions secured by its use.
Ship Fever prevented.
To purify the Breath, Cleanse the Teeth it can't be surpassed.
Catarrh relieved and cured.
Erysipelas cured.
Burns relieved instantly.
Scars prevented.
Dysentery cured.
Wounds healed rapidly.
Scurvy cured.
An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, etc.
I used the Fluid during our present affliction with Scarlet Fever with decided advantage. It is indispensable to the sick-room.—WM. F. SANDFORD, Eyrie, Ala.

Scarlet Fever Cured.

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.
I testify to the most excellent qualities of Prof. Darbys Prophylactic Fluid. As a disinfectant and detergent it is both theoretically and practically superior to any preparation with which I am acquainted.—N. T. LUPTON, Prof. Chemistry.

Darbys Fluid is Recommended by
Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia;
Rev. CHAS. F. DEEMS, D.D., Church of the Strangers, N. Y.;
Jos. LECONTE, Columbia, Prof., University, S.C.
Rev. A. J. BATTLE, Prof. Mercer University;
Rev. GEO. F. PIERCE, Bishop M. E. Church.

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY HOME.
Perfectly harmless. Used internally or externally for Man or Beast.
The Fluid has been thoroughly tested, and we have abundant evidence that it has done everything here claimed. For fuller information get of your Druggist a pamphlet or send to the proprietors,
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists, PHILADELPHIA.
August, 8 2 1y

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN.
[From the Boston *Globe*.]

Messrs. Editors—
The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings is probably called the "Dear Friend of Woman," because of her correspondents love to call her. She is absolutely devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a true womanly, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at relief from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.
On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, Irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."
It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.
It costs only $1, per bottle or six for $5., and is sold by druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply, at her home in Lynn, Mass.
For Kidney Complaint of *either* sex this compound is unsurpassed as abundant testimonials show.
"Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills," says one writer, "are *the best in the world* for the cure of Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the liver. Her Blood Purifier works wonders in its special line and bids fair to equal the Compound in its popularity.
All must respect her as an Angel of Mercy whose sole ambition is to do good to others.
Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. A. M. D.

Daughters, Wives, Mothers!

DR. J. B. MARCHISI,
UTICA, N. Y.
DISCOVERER OF DR. MARCHISI'S
CATHOLICON,
A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition.
Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Leucorrhœa, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, Barrenness and is especially adapted to the change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above. For sale by all druggists. New size $1 per bottle, Old size $1.50. Be sure and ask for Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. Take no other.
Moyer Bros., Wholesale Agents, Bloomsburg Pa
June23-1y.

KIDNEY-WORT
FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF
CONSTIPATION.
No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.
PILES. This distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.
If you have either of these troubles
PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell
KIDNEY-WORT
Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
PHILADELPHIA
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES,
RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, &C., &C.
N. E. Corner Second and Arch streets.
☞Orders will receive promptattention

SELECT STORY.

MY ONE LOVE PASSAGE.

BY S. A. S.

CHAPTER I.

I wish I could so describe my mother that you should realize the sweetness of her nature and the pleasantness of her ways. She was of medium height, of clear complexion and soft brown hair, and a face that tapered from a broad and rather low forehead, with a small and beautifully shaped chin.

She was fair to look upon, dear mother; but her beauty was not her greatest charm. There was about her an indescribable brightness and freshness that reminded one of early sunshine and sweet morning air, and that soothed and cheered and invigorated as only sunshine and pure air can. She charmed me from my mournful grieving after my lost sisters, and made me quietly happy.

None of the gladness of her own nature descended to me—I was always calm and sedate. From a melancholy child I passed into a serious, self contained woman. Beautiful girlhood, with its wild impulses, eager friendships, erratic energy and pretty bashfulness had no part in my life. Sometimes I have grieved that it was so, for I have thought that this absence of one phase of existence made me an imperfect woman, and prevented me from possessing some of the most endearing attributes of my own sex.

But I grieve no longer, and as I think of my mother, I wonder much that with her bright face to look upon and her wise and cheerful words to listen to, I ever grieved at anything. But I suppose in every woman's life there is a time when a mother's love is but a secondary love, and this time came to me in my 26th year. Until then, although I was rich and handsome and knew all the neighborhood for miles round, nobody had come to woo me.

A small estate close to our village changed hands, and its new possessor was introduced to us.

He was of middle age, good-looking and dignified, and was often by my side He had traveled much, and for me his conversation had great interest. And there was in his eyes a glance of energy, a fire that seemed to kindle in me a corresponding energy. In his presence I could sing better than when with others; conversing with him I seemed to acquire an eloquence that at times startled myself; his well-considered opinions found an echo in my untrained mind; his lofty thoughts were my thoughts. I did not stand in awe of him, such as some women do for lovers superior to themselves. I was simply lifted above myself and placed upon the same plane with him, where I gazed upon him as equal & equal, and felt a warm and just appreciation of his talents and good qualities.

I know not when I first began to love him, but I know that one evening, as he bade me good night, my heart fluttered, and when I sought for a reason for this unusual symptom, I blushed and was ashamed. Nor was I long troubled with fears of being an old maid, for the next morning he gave me the right to love him.

We sat in the oak dining-room, the bright spring shone cheerfully in, lighting up the dark wainscoting, and placing in brilliant relief the high carved mantelpiece, where grinning goblin faces stared and leered and peeped from twining wreaths of flowers, leaves and corn.

Stephen stood by; he had been expatiating on the beauty of the workmanship. I looked at him, and I saw also the grinning heads, and their grotesqueness formed a strong contrast to the calm, manly beauty of his face. As I looked, an earnest and kindling light beamed in his eyes; instinctively I rose from my seat, attracted by that glance. He took my hand and said:

"Sarah, be my wife; I cannot live without you."

His face glowed like a cloud at sunset. I looked no more. He put his arm around me, and whispered softly:

"Sarah, you love me; your heart says so!" It was beating under his hand. "It says you love me, my own, and I worship you! Darling, speak; one little word will be enough!"

My head was on his shoulder, and I murmured "Yes."

He clasped me closer in his arms. Then I thought, "I am foolish—that is not a fitting answer;" and I freed myself from his embrace, and stood calm and dignified, and said, with all my heart in my voice:

"Stephen I love you!"

"Heaven bless you my wife!"

One kiss, and we stood silent, calming our excitement.

Presently we sat down and talked of the future, of our unchanging love, and of the great happiness the coming years promised.

When he left me I hastened to my mother. She was delighted, and her eyes sparkled with pleasure. When I went to rest that night joy at being so beloved prevented me from sleeping.

We were to be married in the autumn. The days passed very swiftly; there was no hindrance to our happiness; we were both rich; the future lay smiling before us, while the present was full of delight.

I loved Stephen with all my heart. He said he loved me devotedly, and there was an admiration—a sort of worship—with his love that is so dear to woman. He said I was queenly, and that I was a glorious creature; and I held my head higher, and was more stately than ever; and when I looked in the glass I saw a beauty in my face that I had never seen there before, and I exulted in my good fortune, and thought in my foolishness that no woman had ever before been so happy.

There were festivities in our house then, and the grinning goblin faces looked upon gayeties they had not seen since the first years of my mother's married life. We welcomed all our friends and neighbors, and made merry. My mother determined that the last month of my stay at home should be as happy and beautiful and bright, as much company and a fine taste could make it, but, alas! her intention was frustrated.

A schoolfellow and dear friend of my mother's had been for some years a widow, and at that time we received a letter to say that she was dead, and had bequeathed her only child, a girl of 17, to my mother's love and care. A few days later Annie Forsyth arrived, and her grief and her black clothes threw a gloom over us that, notwithstanding our pity and sympathy for the poor child, we felt was unwelcome and oppressive.

Poor Annie cried almost incessantly at first, but after a few days she would look up into our faces with sadly mournful eyes, and say she was sorry she was so unhappy, but she would be better soon.

Dear mother charmed and consoled her as she had charmed and consoled me in the past, when my father and sisters died, and now and then there was a smile in the beautiful blue eyes, and the pale, pinched face grew pretty and youthful, and I began to hope that when her sorrow had worn itself out she would prove to be a merry little sprite, and I rejoiced that she was there to take my place in the old home when I left it for the new one. My mother loved her already, and would easily take her to heart as a second daughter

CHAPTER II

Annie's complexion was very fair, her features small and regular, and her eyes large and beautifully blue, with a timid, pleading expression in them. Her hair was of pale gold, falling in masses of curls about her neck. She was small, slight and singularly graceful, and there was an intangible something about her that claimed from every one a special tenderness.

I particularly recommended her to Stephen's kindness, and he good-naturedly told her stories and did his best to divert her mind from its sad memories, and he succeeded well. Sometimes, when he talked to her, she would look up into his face with a wondering, reverential expression in her mournful eyes, and then I was more proud than ever of his talents, and more than ever thankful that he was my promised husband.

At first, when I sent Stephen from me to talk to Annie, he went with regret; a little while, and there was no regret: and then, oh! woeful thought, I fancied he went with pleasure.

Once, as he sat by her, chatting and amusing her, I thought he looked like her father, and I pictured him in the future adapting his conversation to the intelligence of a little child who should call me mother, and bringing bright smiles into her face and overshadowing her with loving kindness and protection; and my heart grew warmer, and I loved him more fervently than ever before. And, as watching him, I wished that my love might grow as great as his goodness, he caught my eyes and his face colored.

A chill ran through me; a fear, indefinite but terrible, oppressed me. I went into the garden and walked among the flowers and trees, and let the fresh evening breeze blow upon my head.

I tried hard to collect my thoughts, but I could not. A strange doubt, dread and horror possessed me. I could not think—I seemed to have no mind—I could only feel.

I walked down the fir tree avenue. Its darkness claimed kindred with me. It led to an open glade, where a fountain sparkled in the setting sun; its waters fell in jewels of many colors. I saw them not, but throwing myself on the grass rested my head on the cold margin of its marble basin.

Presently my hand played with the cool water; then I bathed my forehead with it, and soon I found myself counting the golden fish that sported in its cool depths and watching their gambols. I vaguely wondered how many heart broken women had bathed their foreheads in that fountain.

Then I remembered an ancestress of mine whose betrothed had died on the eve of her wedding day.

I saw her day by day at the fountain, and each day more shadowy and etheral, until at last her soul passed from the music of its waters to the music of the beautiful spirit land; and her friends found the frail body on the turf, the head on the fountain's margin, its eyes seemingly gazing at the fish, and its long curls floating in the water

I remembered this clearly and was thankful. My mind had come back—the strange, hateful madness had passed away; but I bathed my head again and again and kept very quiet. I was afraid of myself. I knew that I had been jealous and I scorned myself; yet I was such a poor, weak thing that I must treat myself carefully, tenderly, lest I fall again into my past foolishness.

I sat by the pool looking into its waters. I pressed the green leaves of the water lily against my forehead and its gracious coolness made me more myself, and I looked still into the water, blue with the evening sky and rosy with sunlit cloud, and I felt that hope and happiness endured forever; grief might come and dim their brightness, but could do no more.

I felt the demon of jealousy had entered into me; I was humbled and ashamed, and I longed that evil thoughts might pass from me, and I grew calm and rational once more. The peace of night settled all around me. An odorous perfume filled the air, and darkness came down like a protecting genius, shrouding the earth softly.

I was at rest. The fear that had so strangely disturbed me was dead, and once again I believed that the love of my promised husband was all my own.

For some days Stephen kept always by my side, and I enjoyed again the long conversations that were so delightful to me, and the evil thought returned no more to disturb my peace.

Our wedding day was very near; all suitable preparations had been made—fair, new garments of every description were being inspected by my friends. I was to begin the new life with everything new—new clothes, new house, new happiness.

Annie relapsed into her old sadness, and grew day by day more beautiful, for her face was flushed a little, and there was mournfulness in her large eyes that touched the gazer's heart.

One evening I observed Stephen looking at her, and there was that in his glance that roused all my dread once more. Frightened and trembling at what I might learn, I yet courageously set myself to seek for information. Stephen was always kind and affectionate, but I felt, with sinking heart, that he was not the same, that the warmth of his love was less than the warmth of its expression. And once again I saw that terrible look of sorrow, regret, as he gazed at Annie, and my resolution was taken.

I suppose the first terrible shock had broken the force of my discovery, for the calamity affected me less severely than the doubt. I was rational now, and could understand my position. I saw its difficulties and its dangers, and wanted to work my way clearly through them to the end I must not marry Stephen, that was certain, and I must tell him so myself.

My own affection was my greatest danger. I felt I must show no relenting, no lingering tenderness. I must build up a barrier between us; at least around my own heart I must put a strong wall of separation through which no sound of grief could pass. His, alas! would open so readily to the new love as to need no defense from the old. I would be brave—I would! But my sorrow lay heavy upon me; the air of the house suffocated me, the dear voices seemed mocking voices, tormenting me. I went out amid the trees for rest and strength. I went up the fir-tree avenue to the fountain. The sun shone, the birds sang, the water sparkled—all around me was joy and beauty, and in my heart was a desolation as of death.

I had dreamed a beautiful dream. Oh, that I could dream a little longer—my awakening was all too soon. I lay still, wooing back the beautiful dream; but its thread had been broken. I was sad unto bitterness, but my will was strong to do right and to bear my grief silently.

It wanted four days to my wedding day. I must act promptly. I nerved myself to my great trial. I loved Stephen more than ever, and I felt that to make him happy I could lay down my life, or, what then seemed to be the harder fate, live without his love.

As I left the breakfast room mother said: "Come back soon, dear; this day week we shall be without you, so we want as much of your company as possible."

I went into the dining room; the mellow autumn sun streamed upon the grinning goblin faces on the high mantel piece, and I turned from them—they seemed to mock me.

Stephen came soon. I said, as he entered, "Stephen, I have something of importance to say to you."

His face grew pale; he was about to speak, when I said quickly:

"Listen to me for one moment."

To my own ear my voice sounded dismally hollow, but by a great effort I spoke calmly.

"Stephen, I love you dearly. I love you far too well to cause you one regret, or to cloud your life with one shade of sorrow. I have felt proud and happy in the thought of becoming your wife. But I am not so now. I must have the whole heart of my husband I could not be content with his esteem and affection. You have changed, Stephen! I do not blame you that it is so, but I must not shut my eyes to the consequences of such change. I must not bring sorrow upon you and remorse upon myself, so I say from my heart, let us bury the past and be friends, only good friends, for the future."

"Sarah, have pity!" he said.

"I have pity," I resumed—"pity for myself, and pity for you. I am saving us both from misery in the future."

"I love you earnestly, soberly!" he replied, sadly. "I have always loved you! If once or twice my fancy has changed, pardon me, Sarah! It will not do so again. I have resisted the temptation. Forget and forgive! Our wedding day is very near. I will love you faithfully, and guard you with a husband's fondest care!"

"Stephen," I continued, "your heart is cold to me still. You would wreck your own happiness to try and insure mine, and to keep plighted troth. Take back that troth—be free! Go; live where you will, and be happy! It would break my heart to be your bride now! I could not live to be coldly loved! I must be the joy of my husband, not the cloud that shadows his life!"

"Sarah—" he began.

"Hush!" I said. "I will tell you all. I have looked into your eyes and read there what you had not the courage to read in your own heart. I have read there that you love another. Your heart was never wholly mine, and now it is not your own; it has gone from you to Annie."

His face was blanched; his strong hand, that rested on the back of a chair, trembled.

"Hear me, for Heaven's sake!" he cried. "I have never spoken a word of love to Annie! Her sorrow, her beauty, her childishness touched me; but that is past. We will see her no more, and you shall be as happy as you ever dreamed!"

"Never!" I said, fiercely; for I felt that he was not thoroughly frank with me; that his love for me was weak; and that he was only maintaining an engagement for the sake of his honor—"never! Our engagement is at an end! We will go our separate ways! Heaven grant that yours may be a happy one!"

And I turned to leave the room.

"Pause—consider!" he cried.

"I have considered. My decision cannot be changed. I will tell my mother. Bless you, Stephen, you shall always be my best friend!"

I offered him my hand.

"Bless you, he replied, and kissed my hand.

That kiss made me shiver, it was so cold.

As I went up to my room I met Annie.

"I am not going to be married, Annie," I said. "I have changed my mind."

"I am so sorry! I thought you would have been so happy!" she replied, and began to cry.

"She does not love him yet," I thought, and was pleased.

I sought my mother and told her what I had done; and then her bright, cheering eyes were dull with tears, and soon she wept as she had not since my lost sister's death.

"Mother, mother, do not be so distressed!"

"You suffer so, my darling.

"Yes," I said, sternly; "it is hard to bury my love—to bury it deep, that none may see its grave, and to hold no thought of it in my heart—to put it from me forever—to be as if it had not been! Oh, mother, I cannot!"

"Patience, darling. Soon you will gain the power. My heart grieves for you, my dearest. We will try to forget him," she said, gently, "we will learn the task together. I, too, have made a loss. I thought I had gained a son and had bright visions of the future. We will put him from our minds, and go back to the old, quiet life. We will each be all to the other, as in the old time."

"It shall be so," I said. "My love is buried. It may rest in peace; our tears have watered its grave. I will put it from my thoughts. But there is a love that lives, and is fresh and strong, and vigorous—a love that cannot die, and that knows no change—our love, my mother."

She held me in her arms; she hushed and soothed me as though I were a child once more, and I wept away the great bitterness of my grief.

We sorrowed long—my mother, myself and the gentle Annie, who grew very dear to me, with her earnest sympathy and pleading, child-like love.

Stephen had not touched her heart, and I was glad of this, although I settled that he should do so in the future.

We sorrowed, I say; yet it was hardly so, for we each tried to cheer the other and forget the past; but a settled depression was upon us, and we decided to enneavor to dispel it by change of scene.

We went to the seaside and the great ocean gave us strength, and my mother was fresh and bright as the morning sunshine once more, and she cheered and cherished me until I was happy in a subdued fashion and could almost forget the past.

Annie grew strong and merry, but her figure was still slight and fragile, and her eyes kept their sadness, and her manner was still simple and pleading like that of a timid child. She would never grow womanly, my mother said regretfully. It was best she should not, I thought; the clinging plant always finds the strong support. And I went to my music; I could not be idle or have reveries yet; my cure was not quite complete. I had to keep my mind well occupied, to fill it with plans, hopes, and ideas; to bar entrance to thoughts that should not have admittance. And well my good mother helped me! Love has its instincts, and told her always when my mind was straying, and when it was partly empty, and forbidding remedies were stealing in, and she would rouse me with cheerful words of ordinary conversation and a look that spoke her heartfelt sympathy. Oh! blessings on thee, my mother; thy love was the joy thet knew no change: it was strong, it was steadfast, it was invigorating, it cheered me, it kept me firm to do right, it made my happiness.

We had been from our old home a year, when it was decided that my mother and Annie should return there, while I still remained with some friends.

Three months later I received a sweet letter from Annie, saying that she had accepted Mr. Hawthorn. Stephen and I had met as friends—rather distant and unceremonious friends, I am afraid, for we could not quite forget the past—its shadow seemed to linger over us.

And thus Annie went from us, and I remained always in the old home, and my dead love ceased altogether to trouble me, and if my dear mother grieved that the bright hopes she cherished at the first were not realized, she never let me guess her secret sorrow.

We were very happy; we did all the good in our power with our wealth, and we brightened the lives of many of our poor neighbors and soothed the last hours of many a poor woman by promising to take an interest in her children. And as I grew older I thought I knew why Annie had won Stephen's love from me. The shy, winning, girlish ways that had never been mine were her chief charm.

The Power of Love.

While on their way home from a mite society the other night, old neighbor Wickle and wife became somewhat displeased.

"Iam not going with you any more, Samuel," said Mrs. Wickle. You are too old a man to cut up the way you did to-night. The idea of any old man who has the rheumatism so bad that he can't put his socks on mornings, going to a mite meeting and cavorting and romping as you have done to-night. I say it's a shame.

"I may have rheumatism," said the old man, "but I haven't got dyspepsia. I don't growl and snap at everybody. You have been growing worse for the last ten years. If you didn't have me to pick at I believe you would die.

"I won't walk with a man that acts like a rhinoceros.

"How does a rhinoceros act?" asked the old man, thinking he would catch her on natural history.

"Acts like a fool, that's how he acts," and Mrs Wickle walked rapidly away, leaving the old man several paces behind. He finally caught up just as a young man came walking along.

"You are walking pretty fast," said the old gentleman.

His wife didn't say anything.

"It's clouding up," he remarked, "it must be going to rain."

The old lady made no reply, but the young man took in the situation.

"You are a villain!" he exclaimed addressing Mr. Wickle. What do you mean by attempting to thrust your company upon a lady who does not want you? It is becoming too frequent for ladies to be insulted on the streets by loafers. Get back."

The man struck at Wickle. The old lady clubbed her umbrella, and exclaiming, that's my husband, gave the young man a very undignified blow.

The old man, encouraged by his wife's strike for the union, jumped on the young man and held him while the rattling ribs of the old umbrella fell on the youth's head with a sound like the falling hailstones.

"Samuel, no one can break up our domestic felicity," said his wife after the battle.

"No sir," said the old man. "When a man tries to destroy the domestic happiness of my household he catches my consolidated power of wrath.

The Tendency to Slander.

Surely among the weaknesses of the human heart there is none so utterly despicable as the disposition to depreciate the character of our acquaintances. There are many persons who go through life under the (false) impression that the surest way to build up your own reputation is to pull down the reputation of others. Some persons never, under any circumstance, have a good word to say for another. If it is praise, it comes with such hesitation as to be half-blame; bet if it is blame, it comes right from the heart, and leaves no doubt of it is sincerity.

I met a Mason at my railroad station the other day, who wore a Masonic emblem. I spoke to him as a Mason, and he responded in an appropriate manner. This is one advantage of presenting a breastpin, ring, or other badge having our mystical characters upon it, that the wearer claims to be a Mason, and challenges your approach. When opportunity offers, I always greet such an one as a Brother, and often make pleasant and valuable acquaintances thereby. In the case mentioned, I told the stranger who I was, and in reply, he told me that my name and Masonic labors were familiar to him. This was a good enough opening between us, and I soon began to recall the names of Masons resident in the place from which he hailed. He knew them all: knew who were living, who had removed to other parts, who had taken the returnless path which all of us soon must tread. He knew who were the present officers of the Lodge, and could even tell me who were the subscribers among his fellow-members to the Masonic Review—indeed he left no doubt upon my mind of his indentity.

But when I asked him relative to a particular friend of mine among those Masons, "Brother H——is a swindler. He owes me a bill, and I have had to sue him. He won't pay an honest debt. He ought to be expelled." Gently I chided him, "that it was wrong to speak in that way of a Brother; that the good name of a Mason is a precious possession, and that our obligations bind us closely to cherish each other's fair fame" But the more bitterly he fulminated his charges, and I was constrained to change the subject.

So much was I exercised over this matter that I felt constrained to write a confidential letter to another Brother living in the same place—a minister in the church to which I belong

THE COLUMBIAN.

O. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender,, } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1883.

Five deaths occurred from sunstroke in Philadelphia last Saturday, and six on Friday.

Samuel J. Randall was endorsed for President in 1884 by the Lawrence county democratic convention.

Archbishop Parcell of the Roman Catholic church, was buried at the Ursuline Convent, Ohio, on Wednesday. The funeral was a very imposing one.

Judge Snell, at Washington, has fined a man $10 for "running down" a bicycle. He said that "in the eyes of the law a bicycle is a carriage, having in common with other carriages equal rights to the streets and highways, protected by the same laws, and their riders are amenable to the same road laws governing the drivers of other vehicles.

The convention of Wednesday was run by the machine as usual. Quay, Magee, Leeds, Rowan, and all the old Cameron lieutenants were on hand issuing their orders, while the independent leaders of last year, Lee, Stewart, Emery and others, sat in quiet seclusion. They have been whipped back into the traces, and have forgotten the stalwart abuse heaped upon them last year. While the leaders thus tamely submit, will the 43,000 independents through the state submit to being delivered over to the party that so recently denounced them as traitors?

Ruin Following the Sparrow's Death.

READING, July 8.—The farmers in this section now have a startling theory for the spread of the Hessian fly and the wheat worm in their grain. At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed empowering persons to destroy the English sparrows. These birds are being slaughtered by the wholesale, and the farmers say that the flies and worms increase just in proportion as the sparrows are killed. The latter they say, formerly destroyed the insects, but now the bugs have full play among the wheat.

The Wild Woman in Ringtown Woods.

SHENANDOAH, July 8.—Later developments lead to the belief that the wild woman in the Ringtown woods, who chased several lads a few days ago, is the missing Mrs. Gensler, of St. Clair. Her friends scoured the woods this afternoon in search of her, but failed to capture her. It is believed that she has taken refuge in some of the mine caverns between here and Ringtown. A strict watch will be kept for her reappearance. Mrs. Gensler, about three weeks ago, took several children walking in a wood. She disappeared at the time, leaving the children in the thicket, and has not been heard of since—unless the wild woman is she. She was, apparently, perfectly sane when she started out with the children.

Poker in Texas.

Private "Jim" Wintersmith, candidate for doorkeeper of the House, tells of a game of poker he once saw in a Texas town, where the players put the cuspidor in the middle of the table for fear the cards would be "put up" on them if they turned their heads to spit. "Sometimes," he continued warming up to his work, "when there are no cuspidors the players are obliged to expectorate down their vests. They play under umbrellas so that nobody can look down through peep-holes in the ceiling and give their hands away. When one player announces that he has four kings and another player asks what his high is no further inquiries are made. It is taken for granted that there are eight kings out, and the ranking side card takes the pot."

Governor Pattison filed six more vetoes in the office of the secretary of the state last Friday, all of them appropriation bills. They are as follows: House bill No. 24 entitled, "An act making appropriations for the support of the Society of the Home for Friendless Women and Children, of the city of Scranton;" House bill No. 25 entitled, "An act making appropriation to the Rosine Home, of Philadelphia;" House bill No. 301 entitled, "An act making an appropriation for the Union Home of Old Ladies, in the city of Philadelphia;" House bill No. 407 entitled, "An act appropriating five thousand dollars for furnishing and improving the Meadville hospital, in the city of Meadville, Pennsylvania;" House bill No. 425 entitled, "An act appropriating ten thousand dollars for maintaining, furnishing and improving the Hamot hospital, in the city of Erie and state of Pennsylvania;" and house bill No. 539 entitled, "An act making an appropriation to the Pittsburg Dispensary."

He gives strong reasons for his action, and discusses the subject at length.

The veto of the numerous items in the general appropriation bill meets with general approval. Even Col. McClure, who has been sharply criticising Pattison, speaks of it thus, in the Philadelphia *Times*.

"Governor Pattison swung his veto tomahawk yesterday among the superfluous perquisities contained in the general appropriation bill. There will be wailing and gnashing of teeth among the boys to-day in consequence. To all appearance the pruning was impartial, applying to Democratic House employe and Republican Senate officer alike. The veto of the postage and incidental perquisities struck Attorney General Cassidy as well as State Treasurer Baily and Auditor General Lemon. Ex-Secretary Dunkel will mourn the folly of spending $1,900 for fitting up his office before he knew whether the bill would be paid by the state or not. Librarian Delaney will have the pleasure of paying his own expenses and salary for the coming year, if he has any. The fellows who have wisely advanced $2,600 for public grounds and buildings for 1881 and 1882 will have to wait for their money till a more obliging administration is inaugurated and the old board-walk will answer the purpose for a while longer. On the whole, the lopping off seems to have been reasonably judicious and gives one more illustration of the wisdom of the constitutional provision which allows a Governor to veto separate items of the general supply bill.

1884.

It ought not to be necessary to remind any sincere and earnest democrat that the country is on the eve of another presidential election, nor to impress upon him the fact that the democracy can win that election only by thorough and complete harmony in their ranks. The Republican leaders fully understand the importance of a united party and they are striving with might and main to secure it now. They do not propose to put off the work of reconciliation until next year or until the hour when the battle opens. The old Latin proverb has it that it is lawful to be taught by the enemy and the forethought and prudence of the republican leaders may well be emulated by democrats who are ready to produce dissensions now with the expectation of harmonizing next year the conflicting elements they are at present prepared to engender.

The democratic party was in an actual majority of the voters of the country in 1876. Divided counsels in some of the states, notably New York, during the period intervening between the presidential elections of 1876 and 1880 lost the party the vantage ground it had attained in 1875 and held for two years thereafter. The division in the state of New York in 1879 which resulted in the defeat of Governor Robinson unquestionably had a strong effect on the vote in 1880. The breach could not be effectually healed in a single year. That lesson should not be lost upon those democrats who seem to be disposed to stir up strife in the party now. Let them remember that but for the personal wrangle in New York which gave the electorial vote of that state to the republicans, Hancock would be president to-day. Do they propose to repeat the experiment of 1879? If so they may as well make up their minds that the result of 1880 will be repeated also.

The elections of last fall were the skirmish line of the presidential battle. They were carried by the democrats. The approaching fall elections will be either a forward movement, or a repulse of the visitors of last fall. If they shall prove the latter the advantage gained at the last election will be lost and the ground will have to be fought over again. If the former the prestige of the victorious democracy will be such that the battle of 1884 will be easily won. It is needed, then, that democrats should be warned against the petty bickerings and dissensions which have never had and can never have any other effect than the distruction of the party *morale* and the consequent defeat of the party ticket? Let us be wise in time! Let us forget our disappointments and ambitions and postpone our differences, if we have any, until we shall have settled finally with the common enemy in 1884.—*Patriot.*

A Republican Cry for Free Trade.

From the Chicago Tribune (Rep.)

Before long the American farmers and planters will insist on the right to buy as well as to sell in the market that is most profitable to them. They now have the right to export their surplus cotton, grain and meat to any country without paying an export tax thereon. One of these days they will insist on importing the goods taken in exchange for these surpluses of fibre and food without paying an import tax on such goods. They will wake up some fine morning and propound the question to their Congressmen why they should be taxed 40 to 100 per cent on their imports any more than on their exports. When they ship their farm products to foreign countries it is for the purpose of exchanging them for goods which they need. If they ship and sell 500 millions of their crops to other nations (the home market being unable to take the products) why should the farmers and planters not be permitted to bring home all the goods they receive in exchange for such surplus products? Why are they taxed 200 millions of dollars before they are permitted to land their goods at New York or other American ports? If the home market had bought all their crops they would not need to have shipped any surplus abroad, but could have exchanged all their products with the American townspeople for their manufacturers. But, as the townspeople cannot buy and use all their crops, and they are obliged to seek foreign markets for the portions which the home market is unable to take, we ask again, why should the tillers of the soil be forced to pay an enormous tax on the imported goods which they have received in exchange for such products of the farm as the home market refused? Now, this is really the gist of the question involved in the free trade and protection question, aside from all sophistry or partisanship, and if the farmers were not carefully and systematically deceived and stuffed they would see it, and act at once in the direction of their interests; but the wool has been completely pulled over their eyes, and they go on paying two prices, like a lot of simpletons, for their imported goods.

The use of the Mails.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Postmaster General Gresham has rendered a decision in the Louisiana lottery case, ordering the execution of Postmaster General Keys' order, forbidding the use of the mails for the lottery business, regardless of Mr. Keys' subsequent temporary suspension of that order. The first order referred to is the following order: "Postoffice department, Washington, D. C., November 13, 1879, to the postmaster, New Orleans, La. It having been represented to me that a certain M. A. Dauphin, at New Orleans, La., is engaged in conducting a scheme, or device, for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, misrepresentations and promises, and being satisfied from the evidence before me that the said M. A. Dauphin is so engaged, I do hereby forbid the payment by the postmaster at New Orleans, La., of any postal money order drawn to the order of the said M. A. Dauphin or M. A. Dauphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, postoffice box No. 692, and the said postmaster is hereby directed to inform the remitter of said postal money order that the payment thereof has been forbidden, and the sum of said money order will be returned upon the presentation of a duplicate of money applied for and obtained under the regulations of the department, and upon the same evidence the postmaster at New Orleans, La., aforesaid, is hereby instructed to return all registered letters which shall arrive at his office directed to the said M. A. Dauphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, postoffice box No. 692, to the postmasters at the offices at at which they were originally mailed. with the word "fraudulent" plainly stamped or written on the outside of such letters.

(Signed,) D. M. KEY, Postmaster General.

Republican State Convention.

The Republican State Convention met at Harrisburg on Wednesday, and nominated J. B. Niles of Tioga county, for Auditor General, and William Livesy of Allegheny for State Treasurer. John Cessna was made permanent chairman. The Platform adopted is the following:

The republican party of Pennsylvania makes declaration of its principles as follows:

First—We unqualifiedly approve and demand the continuance of that system of protection to home industry which has proved itself to be the basis of national independence, the incentive to industrial skill and development, and the guarantee of a just and adequate scale of wages for labor; and we denounce all attempts to reduce the rates of the tariff below the level which will accomplish these objects.

Second—That any surplus in the public treasury arising from a redundant revenue should, after paying the national debt as fast as its conditions permit, be distributed from time to time to the several states upon the basis of population, to relieve them from the burdens of local taxation and provide ample means for the education of their people.

Third—That as the depreciated trade dollar is largely in the hands of our laboring people and is a disturbing element in the business of the country, we declare it to be the duty of congress to adopt such legislation as will insure its full redemption and conversion into other coin for circulation

Fourth—That we protest against the practice of foreign governments in aiding or enforcing the emigration of their pauper and criminal classes to this country, and we call upon the general government to take proper steps to prevent the same.

THEY ALL LIKE ARTHUR THIS YEAR.

Fifth—The republicans of Pennsylvania most heartily endorse the wise and conservative administration of President Arthur, and believe that his administrative policy has under the circumstances done much to secure the present happy and prosperous condition of the country, and thus we recognize in him a faithful and worthy successor to our lamented martyr, President James A. Garfield.

Sixth—We heartily approve of the provision made by republicans in congress for giving the patriotic soldiers of the late war a preference according to qualifications for positions under the government; the soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphans have a first claim on the care, protection and gratitude of the American people.

Seventh—We commend every effort to inaugurate thorough and correct civil service reform in all the departments of the national and state administrations.

Eighth—We require that all offices bestowed within the party shall be upon the sole basis of fitness. That competent and faithful officers shall not be removed except for cause; and that the ascertained popular will shall be faithfully carried out by those holding office by the favor of the party.

Ninth—That the republican party is unequivocally committed to an economical administration of the affairs of the commonwealth; the abolition of all taxes not actually required for the necessities of the state government. That all laws to prevent frud and waste should be rigidly enforced and a watchful care given to the multifarious interests entrusted to the executive department of the government.

REFORM AT A LATE HOUR.

Tenth—That the republican party of Pennsylvania hereby pledges itself to secure the passage of such legislation as will tend to its reform of the government of the state and its municipalities, and more particularly pledges itself to provide for cities such reform charters as will correct existing abuses and promote wise and economical government.

Eleventh—That the democratic party in the legislature of Pennsylvania is responsible for retarding the ligitimate and necessary business of the legislature, causing the calling of an extra session, at an expense of more than $200,000, and preventing a fair and just apportionment of the state into congressional, legislative and judicial districts, and we hereby heartily commend the action of the republican senate on these measures.

WHEREAS, It is the sense of this convention that the freest and fullest expression of republican sentiment should be encouraged and sought in the primary meetings, which are the fountain of party action and the source of popular rule, and that the object will be promoted by holding the primaries for the election of delegates to state conventions throughout the state, as far as practicable, on some convenient day not remote from the convention; therefore.

Resolved, That the state committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of fixing a uniform day day throughout the state for the holding of primaries for the election of delegates to the state conventions.

The New Pamphlet Laws.

THE LEGISLATURE PASSES 253 BILLS AND THE GOVERNOR VETOES 60.

The work of the regular and special session of the legislature was only known in its results when Governor Pattison cleared his table of the last bills before him. Of the 670 bills introduced in the senate and house, 253 were passed finally in a session covering 156 days. Of this number 60 vetoes have been sent in or filed in the state department. No bill became a law by a refusal of the body of the legislature in which it originated to sustain the veto. Of the 253 measures passed, 193 have became laws. The thirty-four bills signed Friday by the Governor are as annexed:

APPROPRIATIONS IN DETAIL.

Appropriation to the Northern Home for Friendless Children, Philadelphia, $5,000.

To the Lackawanna hospital, Scranton—$5,000 for maintenance, 1881; $3,000 for extension of the buildings and $5,000 for 1884.

Pennsylvania reform school at Morganza—$81,400 for 1883 and 1884, for the payment of salaries; to pay interest on bonded debt of $15,000—$5,000; insurance $1,300; for repairs to steam heating apparatus, $2,500; for the organ in chapel, $800; for payment of temporary loan, $3,000, provided no indebtedness shall be contracted hereafter without authority of law, and that no labor shall be let out by contract after expiration of present contracts. There are no other conditions touching the drawing of appropriation and furnishing of supplies.

To the Mercy hospital, Pittsburg, $30,000, to finish and furnish the buildings, provided there shall be paid in each year $15,000 by voluntary contributions.

An act relating to certain military claims on file in the office of the auditor general, $15,000.

A supplement of an act entitled "An act regulating lateral railroads," approved May 5, 1832, authorizing the owners or lessees of iron ore or coal mines to construct lateral railroads from the mines to the railroad, public road or navigable stream within the county in which such mines are situated.

RAILROAD PROPERTY WHEN LEASED.

An act relating to certain contracts for sale or conditional sale of railroad equipment and rolling stock and providing for the record thereof. The equipment and rolling stock is sold, leased or loaned on the condition that the title shall remain in the vendor, lessor or bailor until the terms of contract are compelled with the record must be made in the book of mortgages in the recorder of deeds' office of the county in which the principal office is located locomotive or car must have the name of the vendor upon both sides.

State Insane Asylum at Norristown, $116,503 for 1883, $52,000 for 1883, also 1881—for maintenance and salaries; furniture for new building, $20,000; furniture in other buildings, $10,000; two boilers and fixtures, $500; sewerage, grading and fencing, $30,000; total amount, $168,000, to be paid with the usual restrictions.

State Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, $200,000.

State Insane Asylum at Warren, $40,000 in all $20,000 for furniture, $20,000 for improving grounds and erecting walls and summer houses, $20,000 to complete farm buildings and $10,000 for all needed improvements in them.

State Insane Asylum at Harrisburg, support and maintenance $20,000 1883-84; $1,750 insurance; hose and fire apparatus, $1,000; extension of sewer, $1,400; repairs to air shafts, $1,000; $450 insurance in 1884; introducing heating flues of metal $500.

State Hospital at Ashland, for anthracite coal regions, payment of debt contracted by trustees in completing the main building and outbuildings $15,000; for fencing and grading grounds, $6,000; for furnishing buildings and surgical instruments, $15,000; for salaries $20,000 for 1883, the same 1884.

SALARIES OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

An act repealing section first of an act entitled an act repealing section seventh of an act entitled an act to carry into effect section five of article fourteenth of the constitution, relative to the salaries of our county officers and the payment of fees received by them into the state or county treasury in counties containing 150,000 inhabitants, approved March 31, 1876, and also repealing the supplement to said act, approved March 23, 1877, and conferring upon councils in cities of the first class the power of fixing the number and salaries of certain employes, approved May 23, 1879, and conferring upon the county commissioners and county controllers, where such offices exists, in all counties containing less than 500,000 inhabitants and more than 300,000, the power of fixing the number and salaries of certain deputies, clerks or employes.

To the Wilkesbarre City Hospital, $15,000 for 1883.

An act to provide for the auditing of the claim of Mary E. Thomas against the state and for the payment of rent due to her deceased husband for a building in Scranton occupied by the state militia as an armory prior to and after the riots of 1871. The armory was occupied nearly four years, and the sum to be paid, if the claim is proper, is not to exceed $900.

Pennsylvania Industrial Home, for Blind Women, Philadelphia, $4,000.

Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, Philadelphia, $5,000 for 1883.

THE GAUGING OF PETROLEUM.

An act to provide for gauging the petroleum in the custody of an examination into the conditions to firms, associations and corporations engaged in the business of storing and transportation of petroleum by means of pipe lines.

A further supplement to an act in regard to the boundary monuments on the line between Pennsylvania and New York, with an appropriation for expenses of same, approved May 8, 1876, appropriating money for continuing the provisions of the act. The appropriation is $8,000.

To the Home of Friendless Children, Wilkesbarre, $2,000.

To Marine Hospital, Erie—The governor is instructed to have such repairs made as may be necessary, and $2,000 is appropriated for that purpose. The governor is also empowered to tender the hospital to the United States government for use as a soldiers' and sailors' home. He may also lease the building for manufacturing, mechanical or educational purposes.

The Harrisburg City Hospital, $5,000, payable half each year.

Appropriation to erect a hospital for sick and wounded coal miners and railroad men and others at Connellsville, Fayette county, $12,500, providing a like amount is raised by private contribution.

A MONUMENT TO GEN. REYNOLDS.

To the Reynolds monument association, $5,000 to erect a bronze equestrian statute of Major General John Fulton Reynolds.

To Home for the Friendless, Erie, $5,00.

To the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia, $7,5 0 to finish their building, improve premises and furnish equipments.

To the Southern Home for Destitute Children, Philadelphia, $10,000 in 1883 and 1884.

To the Pittsburg and Allegheny Home for the Friendless, $10,000

To the Reading Hospital, $20,000, providing there is a contribution of $25,000 from the citizens.

To the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Pittsburg, $8,000 for salaries and wages of officers and employes, maintenance, $7,000; $25,000 for insurance, repairs and extension of buildings, and $20,- for like purposes in 1884.

An act for the relief of Charles G. Patterson from the record of his conviction in the court of quarter sessions, Philadelphia, 1862.

To the Williamsport Hospital, $8,000 for 1883 and 1884.

For the erection of a hospital in Altoona, $15,000, a subscription of $15,000 already existing.

SAVING ABOUT $160,000.

And the act providing for the ordinary expenses of the executive, judicial and legislative departments of the commonwealth, interest on the public debt and for the support of the common schools for 1883 and 1884; state officers in the departments and incidental expenses, $379,450; judiciary, $967,-000; legislative, 1883, $521,919,73—senate, $133,854,13; house, $388,065,13 county superintendents of public scools, $86,000 annually; interest on debt, $874,460 in 1883 and 1874, and $6,000 each for the compensation of the fiscal agent of Farmers, and Mechanics' national bank, Philadelphia; public grounds, $7,000; state; arsenal, $1,200; to common schools, $1,250,000 annually. The list of items is very extensive. By the veto of certain appropriation bills the governor saves about $160,000 to the state.

The Champion Veto.

THE GOVERNOR PRUNES THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Governor has vetoed items amounting to $42,130 in the general appropriation bill. He has depressed the spirits of the clerks and other employes of the Legislature by depriving them of pay for the extra time. The only employes not effected are the pages and watchmen, who are paid by the day. Prominent lawyers of both houses say, that under the law the employes are onlyentitled to what the Governor allows them.

The most disgusted man on the hill is Librarian Delaney, from whom $3,-600 are cut off, the Governor deciding that he must content himself with $800 for the years 1883 and 1884 or earn his living at something else.

Many of the clerks and employes have spent all they earned in the regular session and incurred debts which they expected to pay with the extra compensation.

SOME OF THE MARRIED.

The Governor strikes out $3,250 for the chief clerk, journal clerk and message clerks of the House and $4,250 for the Senate clerks, for pro rata pay, according to their respective salaries, for every day of the regular session of the Legislature exceeding one hundred days, on the ground that they are salaried by the year. The chief clerks are deprived of $1,000 apiece for the year 1884, when the Legislature will not meet, because the Governor thinks that whatever little work there might be to do then could be done just as easily this year. He strikes out $8,-600 to pay the employes of the House, for time of the regular session beyond one hundred days, holding that they are engaged "by the session." He does the same thing in the case of other Senate employes, for whom $7,500 were appropriated. The chaplain of each house must also be content with $3 a day for one hundred days. All these employes except the salaried clerks will, however, be paid for the extra session.

The Chief Clerks of the senate and House will not get $800 apiece, "or so much thereof as may be necessary," for taking care of the electric clocks, etc,. during the recess. Librarian Delaney cannot have $1,200, "or so much thereof as may be necessary," for "postage, labor, express charges, etc.," for 1884, when, if his past custom be continued, Delaney's "postage" will be for correspondence in the interest of the bosses, his "labor" in the same cause and his "express charges" for the transportion of the packages to a Kearns, a Congdon or some other political auctioneer. Nor can the Librarian get $1,800 for "services" during the recess ending December 31, 1883.

Neither the Resident Clerk of the House nor Delaney will be given their $1,800 appropriation each "for clerical and other services which may devolve upon them" in 1884. The Governor says: "The fact that the Librarian is made the custodian and distributor of supplies for the Legislature and departments does not call for his expenditure of $1,200 for the year 1884. Both he and the Resident Clerk are given fixed annual salaries for the years when the Assembly is not in session, and the law did not deem that they were entitled to or should receive any compensation for years when it was not in session.

"The item of $1,800 for the Librarian for the recess ending December 31, 1883, seems to have been put into the bill at some late stage by amendment, being inserted above the part of section nine which required the Librarian to place seventy-five copies of the *Legislature Record* at the public bindery, to be bound for the use of the Senate and certain officers. Eighteen hundred dollars is a large sum to give the Librarian for placing in or carrying to the public bindery seventy-five books. This is a part of his duty, for which he is paid a yearly salary, and he is given $1,200 additional to pay for labor and express charges, which will cover any cost of shipment of these books to Senators and others.

SOME MYSTERIOUS POINTS.

"This bill appropriates altogether to the two chief clerks and the resident clerk and librarian $9,600 for services and expenses in a year when there will be no regular session of the Legislature, and for the entire recess, from the adjournment of the Legislature this year until its reassembling in the year 1885, $16,000. The various methods by which this sum is distributed throughout this bill under various designations, such as 'expenses,' 'labors,' 'services,' 'express charges,' etc., is very puzzling and mysterious.

"I am unable to comprehend how any such sum can be needed or can be properly used in a period when no session is being held. The practice, under various forms of words, of making these offices perpetual, at large compensation and great expense, has in the past grown into a regular system. I feel disposed to see if it cannot be safely abandoned. Any trifling necessary service they may have been accustomed to perform in the past few years, when there was no session, can, I think, easily and at very little expense be performed in other ways by those within the line of whose duties such services would legitimately fall."

OTHER ITEMS CUT OFF.

The Governor vetoes the $2,635,46 appropriated the Commissioners of public Grounds and Buildings for a deficiency in 1881 and the $1,900 which the Legislature would give Ex-Secretary of Internal Affairs Dunkel to reimburse him for the purchase of furniture and repairs in 1880. These items, the Governor says, should not be in "a bill to provide for the ordinary expenses of the government for the year 1883." He will not allow $1,000 in addition to the amount already granted by law for postage, express charges and other incidental expenses of the State Treasurer, Auditor General and Attorney General. He vetoes the $2,000 for balance of salary due Dr. Diller Luther, secretary of the State Board of Charities, because the law requires such an appropriation to be made by a separate bill. He will not allow $1,000 for supplies for the Senate and House from March 1 until the close of the session, saying that the contingent fund should furnish money for this purpose.

The English army in Egypt is alarmed at the spread of the cholera.

The intrinsic value of the trade dollar is 86.52 cents, of the standard dollar 84.93 cents, and the Mexican dollar 85.50 cents. The coinage of the trade dollar was authorized by act of congress of February, 1873. At the close of the fiscal year 1881-82 there had been coined of trade dollars $35,959,-360. A larger part of this coinage has been exported and is now in foreign countries.

CANDIDATES

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

ROBERT BUCKINGHAM,

OF BLOOMSBURG.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

A SCHOOL FOR ALL.

The University at Lewisburg, Pa

COLLEGE, ACADEMY, INSTITUTE.

A full Faculty of 18. Large Libraries, Eleven Free Scholarships at disposal. Send for catalogue to PRESIDENT DAVID J. HILL, LL. D., July 13-1m r Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.

IT LEADS ALL.

No other blood-purifying medicine is made, or has ever been prepared, which so completely meets the wants of physicians and the general public as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It leads the list as a truly scientific preparation for all blood diseases. If there is a lurking taint of Scrofula about you, SCROFULA AYER'S SARSAPARILLA will dislodge it and expel it from your system. For constitutional or scrofulous Catarrh, CATARRH AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is the true remedy. It has cured numberless cases. It will stop the nauseous catarrhal discharges, and remove the sickening odor of the breath, which are indications of scrofulous origin.

ULCEROUS SORES "Hutto, Tex., Sept. 28, 1882. "At the age of two years one of my children was terribly afflicted with ulcerous running sores on its face and neck. At the same time its eyes were swollen, much inflamed, and very sore. SORE EYES Physicians told us that a powerful alterative medicine must be employed. They united in recommending AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. A few doses produced a perceptible improvement, which, by an adherence to your directions, was continued to a complete and permanent cure. No evidence has since appeared of the existence of any scrofulous tendencies; and no treatment of any disorder was ever attended by more prompt or effectual results. Yours truly, B. F. JOHNSON."

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

BOOKS.—125 TONS

of Standard Books, many of them the best editions published. Your choice sent for examination before payment, on reasonable evidence of good faith, the books to be returned at my expense if not satisfactory. Special bargains this month. New publications every week. Prices lower than ever before known, ranging from Two Cents for Tennyson's "Enoch Arden," unabridged, Large Type, to $15 for the largest and best American Cyclopedia. Not sold by dealers—prices too low. Circulars free. *Mention this paper.* JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher, 18 Versey St. N. Y. June 29 4-w d

PURE INDIA TEAS

From the Districts of ASSAM, CHITTAGONG, CACHAR KANGRA VALLEY, DARJEELING, DEHRA DOON, and others. Absolutely Pure. Superior in flavor. The Most Economical. Requires only half the usual quantity. Sold by all grocers. JOHN C. PHILLIPS & CO., Agents of the Calcutta Tea Syndicate, 130 Water-St. N. Y. June 29 4-w d

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall-st., N. Y. apr 13-1 y

COMPLETE WHEAT AND GRASS FERTILIZER FOR $25 A Ton.

This article has given universal satisfaction, and the sales have grown enormously. Orders should be sent in at once to secure prompt shipment.

$25 per Ton of 2,000 Pounds

In Cars or Boat in Philadelphia.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR SHOWING GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.

BAUGH & SONS,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

20 So. Delaware Avenue,

July 13-4w PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WAY'S SWIFT SURE OINTMENT

Cures Piles, Itching, Blind and Bleeding; Barber's Itch, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworms, Ulcers, Chilblains, Pimples, all Skin Diseases. The best Ointment in the world. The people to be the Judge. All druggists. Wholesale by JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 602 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. July 13-1w

ALL FOR NOTHING.

Why the Doctor was Disgusted, and what Might have been Done without Him.

"Well, wife," said Dr. F——, as he entered his house, which was situated in a cosy village in central New York, "I have just been from a long and dreary ride away down among the mountains, and all to no purpose whatever. The messenger said the man wouldn't live till morning, when the fact is he had only an ordinary attack of colic. If the simpletons had only had sense enough to put a BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER on his stomach he would have been all right in an hour or two. But some folks are slow to learn," added the old physician, swallowing the cup of steaming tea which his wife had just poured for him.

Doctor F—— was right, yet people do learn, even though slowly. The rapidly increasing use of Benson's plaster proves this beyond question, and the good doctors are certain to be saved much of their needless toil. In all diseases capable of being affected by a plaster Benson's acts efficiently and at once. The genuine have the word CAPCINE cut in the centre. Price 25 cents. Seabury & Johnson, Chemists, N. Y. July 13-4w d

CATARRH HAY FEVER.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD CATARRH ROSE-COLD HAY FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE PRICE 50 CENTS ELY BRO'S OWEGO N.Y. U.S.A. EASY TO USE

HAY-FEVER

I have been afflicted for 20 years, during August and September, with Hay Fever, and tried various remedies without relief. I used Ely's Cream Balm with favorable results, and can recommend it to all afflicted. R. W. TOWSLEY, ex-Mayor Rhinebeck, N. Y.

Apply by little finger into the nostrils. By absorption it effectually cleanses the nasal passages of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membranal linings of the head from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment will cure. Unequaled for colds in head, very valuable to deaf. Send for circular. Sold by druggists. By mail 50c. a package—6 mths. July 13-4w d ELY BROTHERS, Owego, N. Y.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE

Real Estate!!

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., will be sold at public sale, on the premises in the township of Catawissa, on

MONDAY, August 6th, 1883.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate, late of Joseph Helwig, deceased, to-wit: The undivided one-half interest of a messuage and tract of land bounded by lands of the estate of Solomon Helwig, deceased, Nathan Helwig, Joseph Breisch, Martin Shirtles and others containing

97 Acres,

more or less, whereon are erected a Log

HOUSE, BANK BARN,

and other out buildings, two good springs of water, good apple orchard and the land in a good state of cultivation.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale; and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

Purchaser to pay for the deed.

JOHN MOURER, Trustee.

THE SLAYER SLAIN!

GREAT DUKE'S TRIAL

For the killing of brave-hearted Capt. Nutt. The Son Avenges his Father's Death. Our new 25c book. Agents Wanted. Contains complete account. All the evidence; all the letters and likenesses of all the parties concerned. Sample by mail 25c. Agents Wanted. Big profits. BARCLAY & CO., 21 North 7th Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa. June 29 4-w d

BEETHOVEN ORGANS. Price only $125 CATALOGUE

DANIEL F. BEATTY, WASHINGTON, NEW JERSEY.

June 29 4w d

SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR THE COLUMBIAN $1.50 A YEAR

Summer Prices at Oak Hall.

Lower now than for years past.

To speak with our rural friends through the out-of-town press is too slow to tell our daily story. We can only give general facts here, and claim a visit to Oak Hall for details. Of this be certain:—Oak Hall will always give the best bargain. The best service at the least cost is our purpose, regardless of profit and loss.

To-day the popular bargains are Men's $6.00 True-Blue All-Wool Flannel Suits, Men's $2.00 fancy Cassimere Pantaloons, and Large Boys' Ayrshire Cassimere Suits at $4.25. Half prices only. They will be continued, and are only referred to here as specimens of what we will do for you when you visit us.

Wanamaker & Brown,

Oak Hall,

South-East Corner Sixth and Market Streets,

Philadelphia.

WE purpose making it as safe and pleasant, and in every way as satisfactory to shop by mail as in person at our counters.

WE take all possible care to avoid errors, and when any occur they are corrected at once.

WE are always willing to exchange goods which do not please after being received, provided, they are returned to us in perfect condition and within reasonable time.

Samples of Dry Goods of all kinds

even the most expensive, sent free of charge on application.

EVERY lady who shops by mail should send for a specimen copy of our

FASHION QUARTERLY.

Strawbridge & Clothier,

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Foreign and Domestic

WINES AND LIQUORS,

AND JOBBER IN CIGARS.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. C. GALIGNAN,

PRACTICAL TIN ROOFER,

OPERA HOUSE,

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1883.

Correct Railroad Time Table.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6 36 a. m.	11 45 a. m.
4 08 p. m.	6 32 p. m.

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7 36 a. m.	8 25 a. m.
10 47 a. m.	11 45 a. m.
2 34 p. m.	4 31 p. m

The 11 45 train south connects with the Philadelphia & Reading at Rupert, and with the Northern Central at Northumberland.

The 8:25 a. m. train connects at Northumberland with 9:25 train on Pennsylvania road reaching Philadelphia at 3:30 p. m

The 11:45 train connects with Philadelphia and Reading road at Rupert at 11:50 reaching Philadelphia at 6:00 p. m.

The 11:45 train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 1:45 reaching Philadelphia at 7:25 p. m

The 4:30 p. m. train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 8:05 p. m. and reaches Philadelphia at 2:55 a. m.

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

SOUTH.	SOUTH.
7.41 a. m	12.06 p. m.
6.31 p. m	7.07 p. m.

Personal.

Miss Brown is visiting her sister, Mrs. H. H. Grotz.

A. R. Bacon of Wilkesbarre was in town on Monday.

Mrs. Charles Unangst of New York city is visiting her parents.

Miss Mary Derrickson of Jeddo, is the guest of Miss Mattie Wells.

Miss Laura Waller is entertaining Miss Duffield of Princeton.

E. W. Drinker is home from New York on a visit to his parents.

Superintendent Grimes, and Prof. Curran were at the Williamsport convention.

Miss Roland of Hagerstown, Maryland, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. F. P. Billmeyer.

H. W. Buckingham is attending the State Teachers' Convention at Williamsport.

Rev. Mr. Krebs, formerly pastor of the Reformed church, is visiting friends in town.

Miss Bessie Monroe, of Rupert, is visiting her cousin, Miss Lizzie Church, at Ashland.

Misses Annie and Sidney Gotschalk of Bethleham are the guests of Miss Mary Unangst.

As Rev. L. Zahner is visiting his parents in Ohio, there will be no service at the Episcopal church for the next two Sundays.

C. L. Sands of Mordansville attended the Republican State Convention at Harrisburg on Wednesday, as one of the delegates from this county.

Meeting of the County Committee.

There will be a meeting of the members of the Democratic Standing Committee of Columbia county at the Exchange Hotel in Bloomsburg, Saturday July 14th, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing four delegates to the State Convention, and to transact such other business as the interests of the party may require.

R. BUCKINGHAM,
Chairman of Standing Committee.

WANTED.—A baker at J. F. Caldwell's.

Illustrated Book of **Cage Birds** mailed for a 3 cent stamp. Bird Food Co., 237 South 8th St. Phila.

The profits of the picnic at Rupert on the 4th, were $154.99.

John Palmer has gone to Nanticoke to open a flour and feed store.

A new line of neckwear—neat, nobby and nice—at D. Lowenberg's.

The State Teachers' Association is in session at Williamsport this week.

The survey for the Fishingcreek railroad has been completed. It remains to be seen what will come of it.

On Saturday the thermometer ranged up in the nineties. On Sunday it rained all day, and towards evening a fire was not uncomfortable.

H. H. Rutter has changed the name of the Hughesville *Enterprise* to the Hughesville *Mail*. The paper is improving under his management.

The property of the late William Webb, on Market street was sold on Saturday at public sale, C. W. Miller being the purchaser, at $3250.

Jeremiah Wintersteen and Peter McCann have been elected delegates to the Democratic State Convention from Montour county.

The Elmira *Gazette* man remarks, just as if he knew all about it, that "love making in the hammock is progressing after the most approved style.

FOR SALE.—A Platform Spring wagon with top. Would exchange for hay or oats. Apply to
W. C. MCKINNEY, Bloomsburg.

A cow belonging to M. C. Woodward was killed on the D. L. & W. railroad at Creveling's crossing between here and Espy, last Friday. An engine ran over her.

Elegant Pongee silk coats and vests—light and cool—just received at D. Lowenberg's.

The attention of farmers is called to the advertisement of Messrs. Baugh & Sons, in another column. The reputation of their Phosphate is world-wide. Send for Circular.

The works of the Bethlehem (Pa.) Iron Company were shut down on Friday night and all the employees were paid off Saturday morning. Three thousand two hundred men are thus thrown into idleness.

Tuesday was the last day for paying mercantile licenses. County Treasurer Johnson was in his office on Monday and Tuesday to receive them. If any have failed to pay their licenses they had better settle at once and save costs.

Cheapest Fashion Magazine in the world, 120 large pages, 4 pages new music, 1000 engravings each issue. 50 cents per year; single copies 15 cts. Strawbridge & Clothier, 8th & Market Sts., Phila.

A cow convention was held on Market square on Wednesday afternoon about two o'clock, over thirty animals being present. They ought to have passed a vote of thanks to the council for giving them the freedom of the town.

The COLUMBIAN office is prepared to furnish all kinds of paper bags, plain or printed, at city prices. Merchants purchasing of us will save freight on their orders.

Do not fail to call at J. Saltzer's sewing machine rooms on Monday July 16th, and see the finest work that was ever done on any sewing machine done on the Celebrated White Sewing Machine. Look for the handsome embroidery samples in my store windows. Will be on exhibition for only a few days.

A cow belonging to James Macmahon was found with a broken leg on the morning of the 4th, on the Shaffer road, near the road leading to the poor house. It is not known how the accident occurred.

Judge Mayer has granted a rule to show cause why an attachment for contempt should not issue against the councils of Williamsport for not repairing the streets of that city in accordance with an order issued months ago.

C. A. Klein saved the life of a boy named Maize, last Saturday. The boy was in swimming in the creek and got beyond his depth. Mr. Klein was attracted by his cries for help, and sprang into the stream and rescued him.

Edward Foy, of Conyngham township, was committed to jail on Sunday by Thomas Murphy, Esq., on oath of Barney Doogan, charged with an assault and battery with intent to kill James Doogan on Saturday, by stabbing him with a knife.

The members of the Union Sabbath school will hold a festival at Afton Park on Saturday evening, July 21st. Proceeds to go to the purchase of an organ for the Sunday school and church. The Afton Band will furnish the music. All are invited.

S. C. Creasy offers for sale 154 acres of woodland situated in Greenwood township. The tract will be divided into lots of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 or 20 acres to suit purchasers, and will be sold on reasonable time at five dollars an acre. Address, S. C. CREASY, Bloomsburg, Pa.

The Directors of the Bloomsburg School District will meet at the Fifth street school building on July 14, 1883, at 7 o'clock p. m., to appoint teachers and janitors for the ensuing year. O. T. WILSON,
WM. KNICKBAUM, President.
Secretary, *pro tem.*

Just a moment before the boiler of the steamboat that plies between Wilkes-Barre and Nanticoke exploded some days ago, Hon. John B. Storm, our Congressman elect, was going to step aboard. Had he done so we would probably now have a vacancy to fill.—*Mauch Chunk Gazette.*

The Sunbury *Daily* says that E. Mast of Shamokin, has the contract for the erection of four new depots along the new railroad, at Paxinos, Sunbury, Winfield and Lewisburg. Those at Paxinos and Winfield will be frame, and those at Sunbury and Lewisburg of brick, on the style of the new Reading depot at Shamokin.

A rare opportunity is offered an enterprising young man having $2,000 in cash, all that is necessary to purchase 100 head of cattle to go into the stock business in Florida. Free pasturage on extensive orange groves and one half the orange crop for three years. It will pay 100 per cent. on investment. Inquire at once of Dr. Shattuck at the Bloomsburg Sanitarium.

Prof. Judson P. Welsh, whose marriage is noticed in another column, has chosen for his bride one of the most gifted and accomplished ladies in Bucks Co., Miss Alma Sager, who is greatly admired and esteemed in her section of the state. The marriage took place in Hartsville, on the 10th inst. in the presence of a large company of friends and acquaintances. It was in every feature an elegant affair. The bridal presents were numerous and both beautiful and costly. The best wishes of many go with the newly wedded couple.

Trade dollars continue to circulate here at 85 cents, though everyone who can do so, is holding them back. In Philadelphia most of the leading merchants are taking them at par for goods. We notice by our exchanges that the business men of many other places are doing the same thing. It is likely that they will again pass for a full dollar, but the fight against them all over the country will show Congress the necessity of taking some action at its next session to retire them, or pass a law making them legal tender. They are worth more than the Bland dollar intrinsically, and there is no reason why they should not be made lawful money.

W. B. Poust, agent at the D. L. & W. depot here, was unceremoniously discharged on Tuesday morning. The only cause he can assign is that he refused to stand the discount on twenty-nine trade dollars that he took in before receiving orders not to take them. They were returned to him by the company, and he expressed them back, at the same time writing a letter fully explaining the circumstances. He heard nothing more of the matter until Tuesday morning when he was notified to quit. Mr. Poust has been an obliging and efficent agent, and the business men of the town will be sorry to have him leave. He has been in the service of the D. L. & W. Co. a number of years, and their action in discharging him for so trivial a matter is severely criticised by the public.

Superintendent McCalister of Philadelphia made an address at the opening of the Teacher's Convention at Williamsport on Tuesday evening in which he uttered some solid truths which should be heeded by all educators as well as parents. He strongly inveighed against the cramming processes practiced in our primary schools, declaring that we teach too much, and teach it too poorly. In his view, simplification is the great need of the public schools. He believed that the time had come for teachers, in view of the responsibility resting upon them, to demand of the managers of our public schools that a change be made in existing conditions.

The *Gazette & Bulletin* says:

The ideas advanced by Mr. MacCalister were eminently sensible, and they were presented in a very clear and impressive manner. If their adoption shall follow as a result of the present meeting of the association, it will alone be a sufficient achievment to satisfy all true friends of education. That he struck the right key was attested by the promptness and warmth with which he was endorsed by the other able educators in attendance.

A Refractory Rector.

AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN ANNOUNCES A REQUIEM MASS.

The Episcopal church controversy, which has grown out of the High church tendencies of Arthur Ritchie, pastor of the Church of Ascension, Chicago, and which has already served to draw out a letter of protest from the bishop of that diocese, had another sensational feature added to it Sunday. Rector Richie, at the morning service, announced that at the conclusion of the service a requiem mass would be said for the soul of Daniel Fountain, who was drowned in Lake Michigan in the latter part of May. The announcement of a requiem mass was apparently such a pronounced step towards Romanism as to cause even the parishoners of the Church of the Ascension to rebel who had hitherto stood by the pastor, and one-half of the congregation left church. In the meantime, at the request of the widow of Daniel Fountain, the celebration of the mass has been postponed for a few days. It is believed now that the bishop will be compelled to order the trial of the pastor for the infringement of the Church rules.

Wonderful Lightning.

IT STRIKES A LADY'S WATCH THROUGH A PASSING CAR WINDOW.

The Elmira *Advertiser* notices a strange freak of lightning. Thursday evening, Miss Addie Whittaker, of Elkland, Pa., and Miss Billings, daughter of David Billings, of Elmira, were riding on the train which was going from Wellsboro, Pa., to Geneva. When near Stokesdale, a furious storm swept down the Cowanesque valley. Miss Whittaker, becoming somewhat alarmed at the violence of the elements, closed her own window, and requested a man who sat in the next seat to close his also. He declined to do so, saying the car was too close and lacked ventilation. Very shortly afterwards there was a sharp stroke of lightning. It shot through this man's open window, did not affect him, prostrated Miss Whittaker, shivered into atoms a little nickel watch she had hanging from a chain, and for a time completely paralyzed her arm. Nobody else in the car was injured. Miss Whittaker was taken home by the next train. After her arm had been rubbed and treated all night long, it was freed from its numbness. Miss Whittaker will doubtless recover.

Centre Notes.

The Board of Directors have decided to erect a large two-story school building at Line Ridge. This is an improvement much needed and will be appreciated by the enterprising citizens of the river district.

Mr. J. H. Hess spent last week with his parents, and on Monday assumed the duties of his new position in Heller's store, at Wapwallopen, Luzerne county. Harvey's many friends all wish him success.

Miss Lizzie Blue, of Camden, N. J., is spending her summer vacation with her aunt, Mrs. Aikman.

One day last week as a nine-year old son of John DeLong's and a neighbor boy of about the same age, were playing about the barn they both ran to drive a cow out of mischief, and as the neighbor threw a stick, little Henry ran in the range and received a blow above the eye, inflicting a wound of a somewhat serious nature. Dr. Ammerman was called, and when last heard from the boy was doing well.

Mr. George Conner lost a valuable horse last week. His man was using him in the corn plow when he showed symptoms of cramp and was taken to the stable where he died in a very short time. The horse which Mr. Conner lost about two weeks ago was from the same stable, and died in very much the same manner.

Mr. Jacob Rink lost a valuable cow on the 4th of July. She didn't want to venture on another year of Independence.

REPORTER.

ULYSSES, Butler Co., Neb. June 30th '83.
Messrs. Editors:

Since I last wrote to you I have witnessed a great many changes in this country. Until the last few days it has been very wet and cold caused by the many hail storms that have been in this and adjoining counties. On last Sabbath morning we had at this place one of the heaviest rain storms I ever witnessed in this or any other country. The shower came up from the north west, it began to thunder and lighten about 2-30 A. M., at 3 o'clock it poured down in torrents, and peal after peal came until it shook the earth. I was at Mr. J. C. Coleman's. We thought the house would blow over sure. It continued raining until 7-30 at which time I looked out of Coleman's stairs window south and as far as eye could see the earth was completely submerged with water. The oldest inhabitants told me they never saw such a rain storm since they lived here. I was really surprised on Monday morning as I was going to the town of Ulysses, a distance of six miles, all along the road to see the farmers plowing corn, the ground completely dry with the exception of some low places where the water was yet standing. The ground in this country is very porous and takes in the water very soon. Working in this ground does not injure it. The chunks of earth will in a few days appear to slack and run together like ashes. The wheat, barley and oats are now about out in head. Such crops I never saw before, the corn looks fine, and more than an average crop is now anticipated. I was just reading an abstract of assessment in Butler county for 1883. It contains among other things the following:

In the county there are 6,026 horses, 15,509 hogs, 15,478 cattle, 3,008 sheep, improved lands 134,728 acres, unimproved lands 205,061 acres, total number of acres 339,789, number of acres in wheat 21,768, corn 56,417, oats 8,324, barley 1,073, flax 2,826, rye 1,245, meadow 521, number of fruit trees 22,894, acres of forest trees 1,873.

Yours Truly,
ELI ROBBINS.

Danville Asylum.

A PATRIOT REPRESENTATIVE INVESTIGATES CHARGES MADE AGAINST IT.

DANVILLE, July 11.—A series of articles has recently been published in the Williamsport *Breakfast Table* exposing alleged abuses in the asylum for the insane at this place. A representative of the *Patriot* visited the institution a day or so ago and was shown through the different wards and after making the closest scrutiny failed to discover anything that would show either a laxity or undue severity in the management of the poor inmates confined therein. The author of some of the articles in question was a former employe of the institution, and was dismissed for ill-treatment of a patient, and now excuses his conduct by asserting that instances of the most shockcruelty and inhuman treatment are of common occurrence. As is usual in such cases great injustice has been done. Dr. Shultz, the superintendent, is a thorough humanitarian, and has the entire confidence of the community in which he resides. No one has been in the least disturbed by the sensational articles appearing in print, and copied by several papers throughout the state. Those having friends and relatives within the building undergoing treatment need give themselves no uneasiness by reading accounts of alleged inhuman treatment. That slight abuses exist, or have existed may be quite true, bnt how are they to be entirely prevented? The discipline is very strict, and attendants are dismissed as soon as it is known that they are unnecessarily harsh in their treatment. But when one of these poor crazed creatures rushes upon an attendant with the superhuman strength which frenzy gives, there is but one way to meet the attack—*force* must conquer. The institution employs the best help that can be procured, consistent with the amount appropriated by the state for this purpose. The duties are arduous and often unpleasant, and only persons of strong nerves and wills are able to fill the position. It is not to be wondered at that these sometimes fall in gentleness. As for "iron clad cells" there is not one in the building. And as for "patients being poisoned" an examination but proves that the informer was perverting facts, and your representative questions whether such an expose (?) as that published in the *Breakfast Table* does anything better than place difficulties in the way of those who are honestly trying to benefit those most unfortunate of human creatures—the insane.

Curious Things.

New York Sun.

In some parts of Siberia a wife costs eight dogs.

In a shoe manufactory of Lynn, Mass., there are thirty womenall divorced wives.

A watch made entirely of iron and in perfect running order was exhibited in a Worcestershire fair recently.

Mrs. Mary Austin, of Washington, Ga., died recently. She has been the mother of fourty-four children, including six sets of triplets.

A farmer near Stockton, Cal., has had his farm devastated by millions of little birds no bigger than a man's thumb. They pull up the young grain.

Whenever a member of the English royal family is buried, a fee for breaking the ground of £250 pounds is demanded by the Dean and Chaplain of Windsor, although not an inch of ground is disturbed. A stone is removed from St. George's Chapel. The stone closes the passage of the royal vault, which is really a spacious room.

A species of spider has been discovered on the African coast, the long firm web of which very closely resembles yellow silk. It is said to be nearly as good as the product of silkworms. The filaments have been examined by Lyons silk merchants with favorable results. There seems to be nothing to prevent acclimatizing of the insect in France.

A curious advertisement appeared in a late issue of the Liverpool *Mercury*. It read; "I lost my purse containing two guineas and a sixpence. The finder can keep the gold if he will return the sixpence, as it was the amount of damages I received from the Midland Railway for breaking my leg. The bit of silver costs me £210.—George Amesbury.

Mrs. Agusta Smith, of St. Louis, Mo., is one of lightest sleepers in the state. She is awake twenty-two hours out of every day on the average, and when she does slumber it is scarcely more than a doze, during which she is partially conscious of all that is going on around her. She is strong and healthy, with a good appetite, and not particularly nervous.

Deeds Recorded.

The following deeds have been recorded since those last published:

Barbara Giger to Elmer W. Runyan, Montour.

Cyrus McHenry and wife, et. al., to Jared Hide, et. al., Fishingcreek.

U. H. Ent, sheriff, to A. P. Heller, trustee, Pine,

C. M. Vanderslice, et. al., executor, to Benjamin Bitler. Pine.

C. M. Vandersince, et. al., executor, to Joseph T. Eves, Pine.

Catharine Gilbert to Joshua Hartzell, Mt. Pleasant.

Eliza B. Herst to Julius Haft, Berwick.

G. M. Baker and wife to F. W. Redeker, Scott.

Israel Whary add wife to Sarah Sheller, Catawissa.

F. F. Merceron and wife to Sarah Rohrbach, Catawissa.

Joshua Cole and wife, et. al., to Charity A. Roberts, Sugarloaf.

Abraham Mensch and wife to Joseph Craig, Roaringcreek.

David Walsh and wife to Susan E. James Centralia.

S. L. Bowman and wife to Lloyd T. Conner, Berwick.

H. W. McReynolds, treasurer, to C. B. Brockway, Conyngham.

John W. Hoffman, sheriff, to Henry Rhoads, Locust.

John W. Hoffman, sheriff, to C. B. Brockway, Conyngham.

John P. Levan and wife to Jacob Lindermuth, Locust.

James Pullin and wife to Jane Johnson, Scott.

Richard Johnson and wife to Elias Dreibelbis, Scott.

Richard Thompson, et. al., to Rufus A. Hartman, Berwick.

Andrew Miller and wife to George F. Craig, Roaringcreek.

Daniel Harriman and wife to William N. Parker, Greenwood.

Important Notice to the Public.

A great reduction in all styles of Summer clothing has just been made in consequence of the cold and wet season. Call and be convinced at the popular clothing store of David Lowenberg.

Sunday School Convention.

ORANGEVILLE, June 30, 1883.

Pursuant to a call of District Vice President, C. B. White, representatives from all the Sunday schools of Orange District met at Academy Hall and opened with devotional exercises. A committee consisting of Revs. Houtz, Chilcoat, Bodine and Canfield were appointed to make nominations for permanent officers, and to report during the afternoon session. After singing, the convention took up the fourth topic of the programme: "What good are Sunday schools and why do we need them?" The opening was assigned to Prof. Heck and Rev. Bodine, followed by others, and was discussed at some length. On motion, resolved that an hour of the afternoon session be devoted to a children's meeting, and that this convention adjourn finally at 4 o'clock, p. m., and that the next meeting of the convention be held at McHenry's church, and that the time be fixed by Rev. Chilcoat; and that the regular meetings of this convention be semi-yearly and the place be fixed at each convention.

On motion adjourned to meet at 1½ o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 1½ p. m.—Convention called to order and opened with devotional exercises. Children's meeting came first in order, and was addressed by Rev. Chilcoat and others. After singing, the sixth topic of the programme was taken up; opening assigned to James B. Harman, followed by others. After singing, the seventh topic was taken up; opening assigned to Rev. Houtz, followed by others, subject: "How can we retain the older scholars." The eighth topic was taken up and the opening assigned to Rev. Chilcoat, followed by others, subject: "What obligations have Christians and parents to attend the Sunday school." The tenth topic, "The future of the Nation rests upon the Sunday school," was taken up, opening assigned to Rev. Canfield. Upon the eleventh topic, "Are any more schools needed in the district, or is any school in need of help," report was made that the Closen school-house Sunday school did need help in persons to carry on the same. When on motion, resolved that the persons who carried on the same last year should be invited to again take charge of the same.

The committee on nomination made the following report: president, C. B. White; secretary, James B. Harman; assistant secretary, Maggie Eves; treasurer, E. L. Snyder; vice presidents, Thomas McHenry and Alpheus DeWitt. On motion the above elected and directed by the chair to prepare a programme for the next meeting.

The convention then adjourned.

JAMES B. HARMAN,
Secretary.

Council Proceedings.

BLOOMSBURG, July 4th 1883.

This being the time for the regular monthly meeting of council, but no quorum being in attendance the president called a meeting to be held Thursday evening July 5th at 8 o'clock.

Pursuant to call of President Council met on July 5th at 8 o'clock P. M. The President and Messrs. Hartman, Hassert, Moyer and Sterling of the members were present.

A petition was read, signed by more than one hundred of the leading tax payers in the town of Bloomsburg, asking that, in order to encourage the investment of capital and to foster our home manufactories and industries, The Bloomsburg Woolen Factory be exonerated from payment of the town tax now due upon the property of said Factory.

Mr. Hartman moved, and Mr. Moyer seconded, that the following resolution be adopted:

Resolved,—That the Bloomsburg Woolen Factory be exonerated from the payment of Town tax now due upon the property of said factory.

The resolution was agreed to and it was so ordered.

On motion the committees on Sewerage and Fire plugs were continued.

On motion of Mr. Hartman and seconded by Mr. Sterling the street commissioner was directed to notify Charles Krug to remove a nuisance on Seventh street. If not removed, after three days notice, he is authorized to institute such action at law as will cause an abatement thereof.

George E. Elwell, Chief Engineer of fire department in his report to Council recommends the following improvements and repairs: "1st The purchase of a hose oiler. The leather hose is very stiff, and unless oiled soon, will be liable to crack when subjected to much pressure.

2nd. The hand engine of Friendship No. 1 should be painted and varnished.

3rd. All the apparatus of Rescue No. 2, should be painted and a new pole provided for the hand hook, and the chain on said hook be repaired.

4th. The Winona carriage should be varnished and new side lanterns purchased. The reducers to couple the different sizes of hose have not yet been provided. The want of these might be very disastrous in case of fire.

On motion of M. Hartman and seconded by Mr. Sterling the report was referred to committee on fire apparatus for consideration.

Mr. Moyer moved and Mr. Hartman seconded, that the Secretary be instructed to purchase a "Noyes patent Hose Oiler" and ten gallons of Hose oil dressing. The motion was agreed to and it was so ordered.

Mr. Hartman moved that a committee be appointed to confer with D. J. Waller in regard to the sale of the town Park. After being seconded by Mr. Moyer the motion was agreed to. The President appointed Messrs. Hartman and Moyer as such committee.

On motion a building permit was granted I. W. McKelvy, to erect a stable on the back part of his lot on corner of Market and Third streets. Also, to Daniel Miller to erect a stable on the back part of his lot situated on Seventh street between Catherine Street and East Street.

On motion the following bills were read and approved, and the Secretary instructed to draw orders for their several amounts, to-wit:

STREET COMMISSIONER'S BILL.

Henry Yost for horse and wagon on highway in June	$ 2 00
James Commons for two horses and wagon on highway in June	3 00
John Caldwell for horse and wagon on highway in June	8 00
Samuel Shaffer for same	5 00
Samuel Trump, "	7 00
John Herring "	19 40
Fred Schwin "	23 20
Eli Jones "	7 20
Charles R. Housel, Street Commissioner, for June	45 50
Wesley Gross for labor on highway in June	4 50
Henry Hassert for same,	3 75
Andrew Campbell "	19 25
H. G. Housel "	4 69
Oliver Fornwald "	7 50
Joseph Townsend "	17 10
Elijah Shutt "	18 87
Ramsey Ent "	62
Clark Vents "	15 12
John Penman "	16 37
Michael Walter "	12 18
John Gillaspy "	18 87
Wm. Barrett "	8 25
Nathan Bomboy "	4 50
Total—	$269 87

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

G. M. Hughes for hauling cinder on river bank	$23 44
M. C. Woodward constable and police service for June	9 33
S. W. Shutt, et. al., police service for June	10 50
Geo. E. Elwell rent of council room from April 1st to July 1st, '83	15 00
Moyer Bros. rent of lockup from from June 1st, 1882 to June 1st, '83	20 00
Columbia county, rent of old jail stable from April 1st 1882, to April 1st, 1883	20 00
D. R. Coffman serving notices of appeal on tax payers	10 00
John F. Pursel smith work for highway	7 25
C. M. Vanderslice for printing tax notices, advertising notices, &c.,	8 00
Elwell & Bittenbender for book, posters, &c.,	3 70
Wm Krickbaum fee in No. 1 Feb'y. Term, 1883—in Equity	9 30
Bloomsburg Water Company for June	66 66
Bloomsburg Gas Company for May—42 posts	84 00
Bloomsburg Gas Company for June—42 posts	84 00
Secretary's salary for June	15 00
	$66270
Total amount of orders issued—	$05656

On motion adjourned.

A. L. FRITZ, Sec'y.

Orangeville News.

X. Y. Z. has raised quite a breeze among the boys and speculation is rife as to his identity. So far all guesses are wild. Try again boys.

The glorious fourth passed off quietly in our town. The only observers of the day being the small boy and his fire-crackers.

A party of our young folks spent the fourth at Stillwater picnicing. They report a pleasant time, all credit to the gentlemen of the party for their courage. They were heavily handicaped. We counted four gentlemen and sixteen ladies and "8" being married and his wife of the party he didn't count. By the way Prof. you must have learned the art of fishing of Heckman as the result shows; twenty feet of pole and two little chubs. We heard rumors of a novel amusement some of the ladies engaged, but girls we wont tell on you.

The all absorbing topic of conversation in our town is the proposed new railroad up Fishingcreek and various are the opinions expressed regarding its effect upon the business interest, some claiming it will be disastrous while others say it will be beneficial. We think if our business men have energy and enterprise enough to take advantage of the opportunities it will present, the town will be the gainer by it.

Mr. John Stoddard and Mrs. Wentz of Philadelphia, father and aunt of our townsman Dr. Stoddard are visiting the Dr. We hope they will enjoy their visit.

Col. Bruce Ricketts and family of Wilkes Barre were in town last week visiting his mother, as was also Mr. E. C. Butler and wife. We are pleased to see they still remember the old home and friends.

The new Foundry and Threshing Machine factory of Herring & Brumstetter was quite a surrprise to us on the occasion of our visit because of its completeness. It is a credit to our town and its enterprising proprietors.

We learn our town is to have a much needed want in the shape of a good hotel building. Boniface Heckman intends tearing out the front of his stand and rebuilding it, also remodelling the inside and putting up an additional story with mansard roof. He also intends building a large stable for the stabling of teams. Good for George. He deserves success and he will have it. It is the great need of our town and he will see our people know how to reward enterprise by liberal patronage.

There was considerable excitement in town Saturday over reports that Miss Jessie Fisher had been severely injured by a horse she was driving running away and throwing herself and brother out of the conveyance. The facts as near as we could learn are as follows: A Mr. Hartzell from up creek had a horse die from heat going up the Light Street hill and instead of removing it, was allowed to lie in the road from before noon until night. Her horse in passing became frightened and and sprang into the ditch upsetting them throwing them out and smashing the phaeton and bruising Miss Eisher about the head and face. We hear several others came near meeting with a like accident. Such carelessness is criminal and he should be made to pay damages.

Our glass ball smashers are not crowing much over the result of Saturday's shooting. It was an off day with the boys. H. B. Low led the match with 9 out of 10, Will Fleckenstine next with 8, J. W. Lilley 5, J. Yocum 5, W. Allabach 5, J. Trivelpiece 5, A. Yocum 4. Steady your nerves boys or shut up.

X. Y. Z.

DEATHS.

WHITMIRE.—On the 2nd inst., in Centre township, Mrs. Catharine Whitmire, aged 55 years, 4 months and 27 days.

MARRIAGES

HESS—STACKHOUSE.—At the home of the bride, near Waller, Columbia county, Pa., July 3rd, 1883, by the Rev. B. F. Keller, Mr. Johnathan F. Hess, and Miss Eva M. Stackhouse, both of Jackson township, Columbia county, Pa.

BOMBAY—STECK.—At the residence of M. W. McHenry, Eyers Grove, Pa., July 4th, 1883, by C. W. Cooper, Mr. Henry R. Bombay, of Muncy, Pa., to Miss Lizzie M. Steck, of Hughesville, Pa.

WELSH—SAGER.—At Hartsville, Pa., July 10th, by the Rev. G. A. Nimmo, Prof. Judson P. Welsh, of the State Normal school, West Chester, Pa., and Miss Alma Sager, daughter of Mahlon Sager Esq., of Hartsville.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer.

The Best is the Cheapest.

Safety! Economy!! Certainty of Good Results!!!

These qualities are of prime importance in the selection of a preparation for the hair. Do not experiment with new remedies which may do harm rather than good; but profit by the experience of others. Buy and use with perfect confidence an article which everybody knows to be good. HALL'S HAIR RENEWER will not disappoint you.

PREPARED BY
R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.
Sold by all Druggists.

LOCAL NOTICES.

M'KILLIP & CHOATE,
The Photographers.

Best work, at correct prices. Frames of all kinds, chromos, panels and easels on hand. Instantaneous process used.

A full line of ready-made clothing, gents' furnishing goods, valises, &c., at Evans & Eyer's.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

25 lots ranging from $325 to $400 per lot, 4 lots ranging from $500 to $600 per lot. All south of the Normal School. No money required provided the purchaser will erect buildings at once.

may 11-tf C. W. NEAL.

Pictures, frames, window cornices, at Cadman's.

Dwarf and large celery plants at J. Garrison's, Fifth street.

Shirts, cuffs and collars, neckties and all kinds of goods for gents' wear, at Evans & Eyer's.

GREAT BARGAINS!

We, the undersigned, will sell merchandise, for cash only, at the following prices: 10 lbs. of granulated sugar, $1.00; 10½ lbs. of standard A sugar, $1.00; 11 lbs. of white sugar, $1.00; 12 lbs of C sugar, $1.00; 7 lbs. of the best green coffee, $1.00; 11 lbs. of rice, $1.00; 4 cans of peaches, 56 cents; 4 cans of tomatoes, 56 cents; 4 cans of corn, 48 cents; 6 papers of Arbuckle's coffee, $1.00; 7 cakes of Babbitt's soap, 50 cents. Our very best print 7 cts. per yard. All kinds of dress and domestic ginghams, very best, 11 cts. per yard; cottonade, 8 to 30 cts. per yard; ladies' dress goods down 5 to 20 cents per yard. Ladies' shoes, down 10 to 20 per cent. Men's boots and shoes down 10 to 20 per cent. Our best dress linens 15 to 25 cents per yard. Grass goods, 8 to 11 cts per yard. We offer the above inducements for the next 30 days. We are bound to cut down our stock, as we are going to lay in a heavy Fall stock, consequently we must reduce to make room. We will take your produce at a cash price, and will sell you goods at above prices. This is an offer you never had before in this county. Don't delay in taking advantage of the above. Hoping to see you all,

LILLEY & SLEPPY.
13-2w Orangeville, Pa.

New dry goods at J. B. Skeer's.

Elegant parlor suits, chamber sets, and all kinds of furniture at Cadman's

For good cheap furniture, go to Cadman's.

Nobby suits made to order at Evans & Eyer's, by first-class workmen. Prices very reasonable.

Most popular and best family flour in the market at Billmeyer's.

Fine groceries, notions, canned goods, at J. B. Skeer's.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WANT OF FAITH.

If C. A. Klein, the Druggist, does not succeed it is not for the want of faith. He has such faith in Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung syrup as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and Lung Affections, that he gives a bottle free to each and every one who is in need of a medicine of this kind.

STRENGTH FOR MIND AND BODY.

There is more strength restoring power in a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic than in a bushel of malt or a gallon of milk. This explains why invalids find it such a wonderful invigorant for mind and body. jun 22-4w

Diamond Dyes will color anything any color, and never fail. The easiest and best way to economize. 10 cents, at all druggists.

SPEER'S WINE FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive persons are said to be greatly benefited by the use of Speer's Port Grape wine. It seems to give nourishment when everything else fails, and physicians are prescribing it as a rich, nutritious wine. Prominent physicians and members connected with the New York Board of Health have inspected Speers' Vineyards and wine cellars and speak of his products in the highest terms. For sale by C. A. Kleim, Bloomsburg, Pa.

CARES OF LIFE.

As we come to them they are received, borne with, and passed over with no more than a thought, if we are in the enjoyment of health, but if suffering with Piles or skin disease of any kind they magnify a hundred fold. C. A. Kleim, the Druggist, has Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy which is an absolute cure for any affection of the kind and is sold for 50 cents.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

At times symptoms of indigestion are present, uneasiness of the stomach, &c., a moisture like perspiration, producing itching at night, or when one is warm, cause the Piles. The effect is immediate relief upon the application of Dr. Basanko's Pile Remedy, which costs you but 50 cents and is sold by C. A. Kleim.

Cleanliness and purity make Parker's Hair Balsam the favorite for restoring the youthful color to gray hair. jun 22 4w

IT SEEMS TO SATISFY

A family want, and I wonder how we ever got along without Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cured me of nervous prostration, and I have used it since for all sorts of complaints in our family. Mrs. Jines, Albany.

Marianna, Fla.—Dr. Theo. West, says, "I consider Brown's Iron Bitters the best tonic that is sold."

100,000 acres of good land for sale cheap in Shanandoah Valley giving the purchaser the full benefit of the market by L. F. Caldwell, Winchester, Virginia. Correspondence solicited. May 13 6w*

Charlotteville, Va.—Mr. C. H. Harman, President of the Peoples' Bank, testifies to the value of Brown's Iron Bitters for relieving indigestion

*Far more valuable than those golden apples of Hesperides are the life, health and beauty of Womanhood. Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restores and preserves all these.

See a woman in another column, near Speer's Vineyards, picking grapes from which Speer's Port Grape Wine is made, that is so highly esteemed by the medical profession, for the use of invalids, weakly persons and the aged.

Sold by Druggists. sept 22-1y

Enrich and revitalize the blood by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

To most children the bare suggestion of a dose of castor oil is nauseating. Why not, then, when physic is necessary for the little ones, use Ayers, Cathartic Pills? They combine every essential and valuable principle of a cathartic medicine, and being sugar-coated are easily taken.

*"Men often mistake notoriety for fame," but they never mistake Kidney-Wort for any quack medicine. Kidney-Wort is universally recognized as a standard for all diseases of the liver, bowels and kidneys.

BAD CASE OF ST. VITUS DANCE.

Minister, is the singular name of a town situated in Auglaise Co., Ohio. It is the residence of Mr. J. Brandewie, who writes; "*Samaritan Nervine* permanently cured my son of a bad case of St. Vitus Dance." $1.50.

The children of Israel were once fed by manna sent from heaven. This was an undoubted case of "God-send." The amelioration of human ills and ailments has been often undertaken and as often failed. Ely's Cream Balm., however, "has been weighed in the balance and not found wanting." It is a sovereign, speedy, certain and pleasant cure for Catarrh and cold in the head. Thousands of persons have attested this fact. "Ely's Cream Balm is a God-send," writes Mrs. M. A. Jackson, of Portsmouth, N. H., on May 22d, 1882. "I had Catarrh for three years, had tried nearly

The Question of Immigration.

The question of the restriction of immigration is likely to be a prominent one at an early day. Just now paupers are entering the port of New York in large numbers, sent over, it is said, by by the British authorities. It is not known that they are of any of the classes, of criminals, lunatics and persons liable to become a public charge, who are forbidden to enter the land by the present national laws. They come over without money in their pockets and may become a public charge; but if they are physically able to labor, this cannot be so predicated of them as to warrant their exclusion. There is a very large immigration into the country of European laborers who come without money. Many are imported to satisfy the railroad demand for cheap labor. Car loads of Italians for some time past have been daily set down at railroad stations near to the line of the railroads now being actively built in this state in the Vanderbilt interest. When the railroads are done with these laborers they will still remain to enter into competition for other labor. The advent is generally unwelcome to the community into which they come. They are not a very lovely class of men; and it will be some time before they can be rubbed up into good citizens.

On the Pacific slope the industrious Chinese are tabooed, notwithstanding their valuable assistance in the improvement of the country. The anti-Chinese feeling there is dominant politically; largely, no doubt, because the Chinese do not vote. The people whom the English government and the railroads bring into the Atlantic ports will vote some day and the politicians will incline to handle them gingerly. Still there are in the situation elements calculated to give birth to a party that will oppose further free immigration. It is even probable that neither of the existing parties will care to continue to favor the admission of everything in human shape that presents itself at our ports, save the crazy and criminal. There may be an agreement in the demand for the revision of our immigration laws, so as to forbid the further importation of the population of other countries.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

Cheaper Beef.

An extensive dressed beef warehouse has been in operation in Philadelphia since February. At first it attracted very little attention. The butchers looked upon it as an experiment and the public regarded it with suspicion. The promoters claimed that consumers could be supplied with fresh pure beef at a price considerably below then currents rates. With a view of ascertaining whether or not these anticipations have been realized a *Times* reporter visited the establishment in search of information.

"The opening of our establishment here," said Mr. Jewett, "had the effect of causing the wholesale price of beef to drop about two dollars per hundred pounds, and that reduction has since been maintained."

"But the people did not benefit by this."

"Not at once. The retail dealers were slow to take advantage of the change even when they fully realized its advantages, owing to the fact that a large majority of them are controlled by the live cattle interests, on account of the extensive credit system in vogue, but with which we will have nothing to do, all our business being on a cash basis. Gradually, though, the trade is extending, and there are now in the city some eight or ten dealers engaged exclusively in the retail dressed beef trade. As the demand increases so will the retail trade extend, until we shall have to enlarge our accommodations for storage."

"What are the principal causes of reduction in the price of dressed beef as against that of the other?"

"In the first place, our hauling is cheaper. All our meat is killed in Chicago and we can pack as much solid beef in one car as can be contained in three cars in the shape of live meat. Then, again, the shrinkage; that is, the hides, horns, hoofs, fat, etc., which a few years ago was worth more in the East than they were in Chicago, now bring a much higher price in the latter city than elsewhere, so a largely additional profit accrues from slaughtering in Chicago. The large increase in the manufacture of oleomargarine accounts in a great measure, for the increased demand for tallow."

"What are the future prospects of the trade," was asked.

The time is rapidly approaching when it will be firmly established and the price of beef closely controlled within reasonable and fair limits. Before the introduction to Boston of dressed fully seven-eighths of the meat entered that market on hoof, whereas now the reverse is the case, and that percentage goes in carcass." Regarding the respective merits of meat under the two systems it is argued for the dressed beef that it is killed after being kept in the yards at Chicago for some time and all the animal heat extracted by being immediately put into a temperature of forty degrees, and kept so throughout transmission to the refrigerators in the local market; consequently the meat reaches the consumer in a perfect state and looks, cuts and eats firmer and tenderer.

A visit to the retail dealers in the city only corroborated the remarks of Mr. Jewett. The largest dealer in the city says: "I feel satisfied that if it had not been introduced best beef would now be selling at thirty cents in Philadelphia.

The class of customers are principally found to be the restaurants and small families, and the retail dealers find their profits larger than in the live beef trade, in addition to the advantage of selling an article that is much easier handled, owing to its firmness. The following rates speak for themselves, so consumers have only to try the two styles and form their own conclusions as to quality: Porterhouse steak, live meat dealers, 25c. per pound; dressed beef, 16c.; sirloin, 22c., against 15c.; rib roast, 20c., against 13c.; round, 18., against 14c.; soup meats, 10a14c., agaigst 6c.—*Phila. Times.*

She Tried.

"Always," said papa, as he drank his coffee and enjoyed his morning beefsteak, "always, children, change the subject when anything unpleasant has been said. It is both wise and polite."

That evening on his return from business he found his carnation bed despoiled and the tiny imprint of slippered feet silently bearing witness to the small thief.

"Mabel," he said to her, "did you pick my flowers?"

"Papa," said Mabel, "did you see a monkey in town?"

"Never mind that. Did you pick my flowars?"

"Papa, what did grandma send me?"

"Mabel, what do mean? Did you pick my flowers? Answer yes or no."

"Yes, papa, I did; I fout but I'd change the subject."

A Queen of the Stage.

"HER SECOND LOVE," AND THE IMPORTANT SECRET SHE REVEALS FOR THE BENEFIT OF WOMEN.

(*New York World.*)

Several years ago the American public were aroused by the entree upon the stage of a little lady who had been previously but little announced. She was one of an innumerable number of aspirants for public favor and had no instrumentality, aside from her own talents to cause recognition. In spite of this fact, however, she quickly achieved a warm place in the heart of the public which she has continued to hold ever since. When it was announced, therefore, that Miss Maud Granger would star the coming season in the play "Her Second Love," written by Mr. John A. Stevens, it was only natural that unusual interest should be manifested not only in theatrical circles, but in other branches of the community. This was specially the case, as it was known that Miss Granger had, for the past year, been it exceedingly delicate health, and the determination to star in a strong emotional play was the more surprising. One of the staff of this paper was accordingly deputized to see the popular lady and verify the rumor of announce its incorrectness.

Miss Granger's countenance is familiar to nearly ever one in the United States. It is a face once seen never to be forgotten. Features remarkable in their outline and contour are surmounted by a pair of large and deep eyes indicative of the greatest soul power. It is easy to see where Miss Granger obtains the ability to portray characters of the most emotional nature. She possesses within herself the elements of feeling without which no emotion can be conveyed to an audience. The man of news found the lady at her home in this city and was accorded a quiet welcome. It was evident at once that ehe was in greatly improved health, which the expression and color of her countenance both indicated.

"Is it true Miss Granger that you contemplate a starring tour the coming season?"

"Yes, indeed. My season begins in Chicago on the 16th of July. From there I go to San Francisco and then play the remainder of the season through the eastern and western states."

"Are you confident your health will permit such an undertaking?"

A ringing laugh was the first reply to this question, after which she said: "Certainly. It is true I have been ill for the past two years, but now I am wholly recovered. Few people can have any idea of the strain a conscientious actress undergoes in essaying an emotional part. It is necessary to put one's whole soul into the work in order to rightly portray the character. This necessitates an utter abandonment of one's personality and an assumption of the character portrayed. If this is an emotional part it is necessary to *feel* the same emotions the part is supposed to feel. For more than a year I actually cried each night in certain passages of a part I was playing. The audience considered it art. Probably it was, but those were none the less real tears and the effect was none the less trying upon my health."

"But do you anticipate avoiding this in the future?"

"Not in the least. I expect to have just as great a strain as before but with restored health and a knowledge of how to retain it I do not fear."

"You speak of a 'knowledge of how to retain health.' Will you please explain what you mean by that?"

"You must be aware that women by their very natures are subject to troubles and afflictions unknown to the sterner sex. The name of these troubles is legion, but in whatever form they may come they are weaknesses which interfere with every ambition and hope in life. I believe thousands of noble women are to-day suffering agonies of which even their best friends or relatives know little or nothing, and when I reflect upon it I confess it makes me sad. Now all this misery arises largely from an ignorance of the laws of life or a neglect to carefully observe them. I speak from the depths of a bitter experience in saying this, and I am thankful I know the means of restoration, and how to remain in perfect health."

"Please explain more fully."

"Well, I have found a remedy which seems specially adapted for this very purpose. It is pure and palatable and controls the health and life as, I believe, nothing else will. It is really invaluable and if all the women in America were to use it I am quite sure most of the suffering and many deaths might be avoided."

"What is this wonderful remedy?"

"Warner's Safe Cure."

"And you use it?"

"Constantly."

"And hence believe you will be able to go through the coming season successfully?"

"I am quite certain of it."

"A few questions more, Miss Granger. Will you please give me a list of the parts you have created and the plays you have taken part in since your first appearance in public?"

"I first played for some time with the amateurs in New York and Brooklyn. I then went to the Union Square theatre for two seasons, after that to the Boston Globe for one season and then to Booth's theatre in this city. Next I supported John McCollough and afterwards starred in Juliet Camille Rosalind, etc. Subsequently I created the part of Cicely Blaine in the Galley slave and also starred in Two nights in Rome, playing the part of Antonia. The past year I have been playing in Planter's Wife and the coming season, as I have said, will be devoted to Her Second Love."

As the writer was coming home he fell into a train of musing and wondered if all the women in this land who are suffering could only know Miss Granger's experience and the remarkable results achieved by the pure remedy she used, how much suffering might be avoided and how much happiness secured.

Thinning-Out of Fruit.

This work can scarcely be extended beyond the garden, and even there it can be performed only on not overlarge trees. The pear is especially needed to have this operation performed, and it should be done at almost any time now, and the sooner perhaps the better, and the stunted, or imperfect surplus growth removed. Care should be taken to thin out the clusters, as fruit seldom does well where the specimens touch each other. For some reason the insects are sure to attack the fruit in clusters, and instead of only one falling a prey to their operations, two or three will be included. A small scissors, such as is used in thinning out the bunches of grapes, answers very well for this work, but with care they can be pinched off with thumb and finger. When pears and apples have attained about one fourth their size they should have a second thinning out.

A Bread Factory.

A PARISIAN BREAD FACTORY FOR MAKING THE STAFF OF LIFE.

Paris Correspondence of San Francisco Chronicle.

There is now being erected in one of the suburbs of Paris an establishment in which the visitor may see wheat come in at one door in sacks and go out at the other in the shape of loaves of bread. I need hardly add that in each one of the various steps of this great metamorphosis mechanical appliances will, as far as possible, take the place of manual labor. The following is the routine of the process that will be adopted at this establishment: As soon as the wheat has arrived and its weight and quality verified, it is emptied from the sacks into an underground tank, where an elevator takes it up to the top of the buil ling, where there are three store rooms, one for the hard, one for the half-hard and one for the soft wheat. From here it is conveyed either by its own weight through pipes, or by means of another elevator to the cleaning stores, and then automatically into the "duster," and lastly into the "ventilator," which blows away the last speck of dust. It is now ready for the grinding-stones, but before reaching them it passes through the "dampening screw," which imparts to it such a degree of dampness as may be considered necessary in order to facilitate its transformation into flour. As it leaves the screw it is seized by two "Hungarian cylinders." When the grain has passed through these cylit has become *boulange*, or unbolted flour, and the cylinders have a capacity of 10,000 pounds of *boulange* per day. Still, in an automatic manner, the *boulange* passes on to "bluteries" or bolting cloths, which are so arranged as to at once separate the various grades of flour from each other, and which are thereupon transported to storerooms that do not materially differ from those from which the grain started. The bran is packed into sacks holding 100 pounds each and is ready for sale. The flour on the other hand is not as yet to the end of its adventures. The mixing of the dough is done in the Dehry mixer, an invention that turns out 600 poends of dough every twenty minutes. The dough passes through two iron rollers, and as it passes an automatic knife cuts it in two equal-sized morsels, which fall upon an endless canvas belt, that conveys them to the workmen, who, with a rapid motion, shape each lump of dough into a loaf, place them separately in flannel lined baskets of the exact size of the loaf and pile them on tricycles, 120 on each tricycle, which convey them to the oven. This oven is a gallery fifty feet in length and divided into two chambers. The oven is heated from below and the loaves are carried through it by means of an endless chain, which passes over drums at a rate of speed that can be regulated according to the size of the loaves and the heat of the oven and in such a manner that as one unbaked loaf enters at one end a baked loaf issues at the other. As they leave the oven they are placed on wicker trays and carried to the cooling-room, from whence they are delivered to the customers by wagons.

It may interest the reader to know that in France 133 pounds of bread can be made from 100 pounds of flour, that 100 pounds of flour can be produced from 133 pounds of wheat, and that the annual consumption of bread in this city is 443 pounds per head of population.

President Garfield's Remains.

THE FACE COVERED WITH MOULD AND FEATURES WELL NIGH OBLITERATED.

Chicago Herald.

The guards are still watching the tomb of the late president. When the correspondent walked up to the vault in Lake View cemetery containing Garfield's body a lonely and solitary private was patroling in front of the vault, with a tired and weary look on his face. By the way he held his musket I should judge it weighed in the neighborhood of a hundred pounds. Inside the vault, near the entrance, is a tall silver vase, which is filled with beautiful flowers twice each week by a florist employed by Mrs. Garfield. On the casket is a handsome wreath of immortelles placed there by Modjesca, the actress, when in Cleveland some months ago. Near the leaf lies a sheaf of wheat, laid there by Garfield's father-in-law. At the base of the casket lies the large palm that was placed on the casket at Elberon on that warm morning in August when services were held in the Franklyn cottage by the seashore.

Fronting the tomb is a wire fence, on the gate of which hangs a small box, which is used as a receptacle for small contributions by visitors to the Garfield monument fund. The average receipts are about $2,50 per day. At this rate it would not take many years to secure a goodly sum with which to builda modest monumnet.

"Has any one viewed the remains of the dead recently?" was asked of the guard in attendance.

"Yes; the lieutenant in charge sees the body once a month. You see, the officer having the body in charge is held responsible for its safe preservation, and when the lieutenants change off on the first month, the newly arrived officer unscrews the plate that covers the glass over the casket and looks in to see that the remains are still there. It is a most disagreeable task, I assure you. The last time I saw the body there was every indication that it was rapidly crumbling to dust. The face was covered with a white mould and the features were well-nigh obliterated."

"Do the relic hunters annoy you to any great extent."

"Yes, they bother us terribly. They carry anything that they can lay their hands on even the grass that grows around the vault. For this reason we were compelled to place a wire fence around the vault. In my opinion there was really no necessity for the placing of a guard around this grave. The idle talk of four drunken men had more than anything else to do with it. The night after Garfield's body was placed here in this vault the cemetery employee who stood in the shrubbery near by guarding the vault was startled by four men who drove up and began rattling at the vault door. One of the men claimed to be a United States officer, and wanted to know why no guard was stationed at the grave. The sexton threatened to pound him with a club if he didn't leave the grounds, and the party retreated in good order. When they returned to the city they started the report than an attempt had been made to rob Garfield's grave, and the government troops were hurried here from Fort Wayne and placed on guard.

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The SUREST CURE for
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Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weakness, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.
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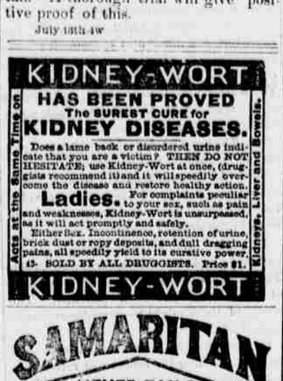
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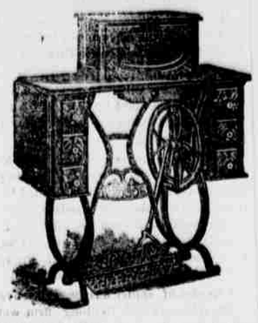
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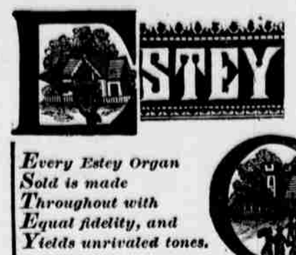
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RAILROAD TIME TABLE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION AND NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

In effect May 14th, 1883. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD,

9.35 a. m.—Sea Shore Express for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 3.25 p. m.; New York, 6.30 p. m.; Baltimore, 5.05 p. m.; Washington 6.40 p. m., making close connections at Philadelphia for all sea shore points.

1.55 p. m.—Day express for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 7.25 p. m.; New York, 10.25 p. m.; Baltimore, 7.15 p. m.; Washington, 8.40 p. m. Pullman Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.20 p. m.—Williamsport Accommodation for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations. Lancaster, Philadelphia and New York, arriving at Philadelphia 2.55 a. m.; New York 6.30 a. m. Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

9.05 a. m.—Erie Mail for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 7.50 a. m.; New York, 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 7.40 a. m.; Washington, 9.10 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD,

6.25 a. m.—Erie Mail for Erie and all intermediate stations with through Pullman Palace car and through passenger coaches to Erie, and through Pullman Palace cars to Buffalo via Emporium.

For Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace car to Canandaigua and through passenger coaches to Rochester.

7.05 p. m.—Niagara Express for Kane and intermediate stations with through passenger coaches to Kane. For Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through parlor car to Watkins and through passenger coaches to Rochester.

5.35 p. m., Fast line for Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Lock Haven and Watkins.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m., arriving at Sunbury, 1.05 p. m., with through Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 8.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.05 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., arriving at Sunbury, 5.20 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.20 p. m.; Washington, 9.50 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.15 p. m., arriving at Sunbury, 6.30 a. m., with through Pullman Palace sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKES-BARRE RAILROAD ND NORTH & WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

Mail East leaves Sunbury 6.45 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 7.41 a. m., Wilkes-barre 9.20 a. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.31 p. m., Wilkes-barre 8.10 p. m.

Mail West leaves Wilkes-barre 10.30 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.06 p. m., Sunbury 12.55 p. m.

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 5.30 p. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 7.07 p. m, Sunbury 8.00 p m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROA ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

May 27, 1883

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,45 a. m.

For Catawissa, 11,45 a. m. 4 56 and 7,30 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6,15 8,50 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, via. Tamanend 9,00 a. m. and via. Bound Brook Route 7,45 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9,50 a. m.

Leave Reading, 11,55 a. m., Pottsville, 12,30 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,35 p. m.

Leave Catawissa, 6,10 8,40 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.

Leave Williamsport, 9,45 a.m, 2,00 p. m. and 4,30 p. m

Passengers to and from New York, via. Tamanend and to and from Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager,

C. G. HANCOCK, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Jan. 10, 1881—tf.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
9 15	2 45	9 45	.....Scranton.....	9 30	2 10	6 17
9 09			.....Bellevue.....			6 22
9 03		9 37	.....Taylorville..	9 45	20	6 27
8 56		9 30	...Lackawanna.	9 52	27	6 34
8 48		9 24	..... Pittston	9 58	34	6 41
8 42		9 19	..... West Pittston	10 03	39	6 46
8 37		9 14	.....Wyoming....	10 08	44	6 51
			.....Maltby.....			6 55
			.....Bennett.....			6 58
8 25	60	9 04	.....Kingston...	10 18	54	7 02
8 25	1 50	9 04	.....Kingston...	10 18	2 54	7 10
	1 44		..Plymouth Junc			7 17
8 16	1 35	8 55	....Plymouth..	10 26	3 02	7 24
	1 25		.....Avondale...		3 06	7 30
8 07	1 18	8 47	.....Nanticoke..	10 34	3 10	7 37
8 00	1 03	8 39	Hunlock's Creek	10 42	3 18	8 00
7 46	12 42	8 29	....Shickshinny.	10 55	3 33	8 25
7 33	12 25	8 17	....Hick's Ferry.	11 07	3 45	8 40
7 26	12 15	8 12	....Beach Haven.	11 13	3 51	8 50
7 20	12 00	8 06	..... Berwick ..	11 20	3 57	9 00
7 13	11 47		.....Briar Creek..			9 00
7 09	11 40	7 56	...Willow Grove.		4 07	8 05
7 05	11 33	7 52	.....Lime Ridge..		4 12	8 10
6 57	11 10	7 44	.....Espy.....	11 39	4 20	8 18
6 51	10 58	7 38	.....Bloomsburg..	11 45	4 27	8 25
6 45	10 50	7 33	.....Rupert.....	11 53	4 33	8 30
6 37	10 44	7 26	Catawi'a Bridge	11 58	4 38	8 35
6 18	10 22	7 11	.....Danville...	12 18	4 56	8 52
6 10	10 08		.....Chulasky..			9 00
6 04	10		.....Cameron...		5 19	9 04
45	9	6 45	.....Northumberl'd	12 45	5 25	9 26
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m. a.m

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.
Superintendent's office, Scranton, Feb. 1st, 1882.

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Portable Engine has cut 10,000 ft. of Michigan Pine Boards in 10 hours, burning slabs from the saw in eight-foot lengths.

Our 10 Horse we Guarantee to furnish power to saw 8,000 feet of Hemlock Boards in 10 hours. *Our 15 Horse will cut 10,000 feet* in same time.

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Jan. 8, 83-1y.

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